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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1872. NO. 240.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Paper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Canadian Abduction Case.

Our Government in an Embarrassing Position.

OPINION IN THE CASE OF THE EDGAR STEWART.

No Breach of Neutrality Laws.

Maryland Prefers Grant to Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1872.

The Canadian Abduction Case.

Our authorities are considerably annoyed over the condition of the Canadian abduction case. Minister Thornton has purposely delayed doing more than to bring the case informally to the notice of the State Department, so that the United States might have an opportunity to release the man arrested before a demand is made. It is the full determination here to deliver the man the moment he is found. The embarrassment on our part arises from the fact that although every effort has been made since the middle of last week to learn where the man was carried by those who arrested him, as yet nothing definite has been ascertained. The Attorney General's office supposes the person arrested to be one Avery, a South Carolina Ku-Klux, charged there with various crimes, and who had escaped to Canada and was living at London under the name of Baldwin, and supposed he was arrested by a detective employed in South Carolina, and at the suggestion of some of the local authorities of that State. It is believed the man has been taken South, and the fear now is that he may possibly be lynched, or that in some way he may suffer injury while in custody in the United States. Within a few days Minister Thornton will be obliged to enter a formal demand on the State Department for the release of Avery. If he cannot be found or, if any harm has come to him, the case will prove very embarrassing. Mr. Thornton's friendly course in first making informal representations of the matter has thus far relieved the case of many perplexities.

Outlook in the Case of the Edgar Stewart.

In the matter of the steamer Edgar Stewart, the Attorney General's office has, at the request of the State Department, given a decision whether our neutrality has been violated by the escape and conduct of that vessel. The opinion holds that our neutrality has not been violated, but certain seamen who took possession of the vessel should be arrested and tried for mutiny.

Maryland Prefers Grant to Greeley.

Both Maryland Senators expressed the opinion before leaving Washington that in case Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, Maryland will go for Grant. Among the Democrats of Baltimore there is much bitter talk against Greeley, and this is especially true among the moneyed classes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1872.

NAVAL CADET EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on the fifth instant, closed to-day. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission had not yet been received at the Navy Yard. The practice ship Constellation, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy, has sailed from Annapolis for a summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the navy.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $427,350; for the month to date $7,122,628; for fiscal year $125,340,770. The returns for the fiscal year to date have already exceeded the estimate for the entire fiscal year. It is probable that the additional receipts up to the 30th instant will reach fully five millions.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Commissioner to remove the Flat Head Indians, of Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to the general reservation in the same territory.

HOMESTEAD LAW REGULATIONS.

The regulations under the new soldiers and sailors' homestead law and mining act will be distributed in a few days by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1872.

ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

Lawyers A. H. Reavy and George H. Thomas, were to-day acquitted of a charge of forgery, for which they have been on trial for several days.

THE TRADE STRIKES.

The deputation of the Iron and Metal Workers' League waited on Police Commissioner Smith to-day, and asked if the police had orders to club inoffensive citizens. The Commissioner replied that in the present time the police had a great responsibility on them in protecting those persons menaced by the strikers, and that complaints should be made in the form of a charge. At the piano makers' meeting to-day, committees were appointed to go to Philadelphia and Boston and persuade the men there to go on a strike. A dispatch was received from New Haven, stating that all the piano makers there had struck yesterday. A number of coach makers at Brewsters' struck this morning. The men employed in other shops say they will come out on a strike after receiving their wages to-night. This morning 540 men resumed work at Sharp's factory. The strikers who had gathered in the neighborhood had to be quieted and the police chased them off with clubs, the Police Superintendent, who was on the ground, ordering the force not to aim at the men's heads. One of the rioters had his shoulder blade broken badly. At a meeting in the morning this conduct of the police was bitterly denounced. Commissioners were appointed to wait on the Mayor and take other action to have these wrongs redressed. Most of the trade organizations held meetings to-day and were in some instances harangued by excited speakers. At present about 450 blacksmiths and wheelwrights are on a strike, but 5,000 will strike on Monday. Only ten bosses have acceded to the demands of the men thus far. At latest advices from the beleaguered district all was quiet, but there are rumors of an outbreak to-night.

NEWS NOTES.

Depositors in Union Square National Bank were paid their final dividend of fifty per cent. to-day.

Gen. Franklin, Gen. J. R. Hawley, of Hartford *Courant*, Sir Bache Cunard, Ole Bull and several delegates to the International Prison Congress, sailed to-day for Europe.

The motion to quash the recently found whisky indictments of the United States Grand Jury was renewed to-day. After listening to a two hours' argument Judge Shipman adjourned the Court.

The German Military Music Corps of Berlin, destined for Gilmore's Jubilee, which has arrived, this morning met with a cordial reception by their German friends. Strauss, the well known opera director, and others made speeches. They went to Boston to-night.

The specie shipments for the week amount to $2,185,084.

A Civil Service Commission from Washington is here educating Custom House officials in reference to the examination of office seekers.

One of the four story grain warehouses and an elevator at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, were burned to-night. Loss $45,000.

SUSPENSION OF SUGAR REFINERIES.

The sugar refineries of New York and Brooklyn have decided to suspend operations and have recalled all their available stocks to keep the market from a corner. The manufacturers at their meeting to-day, resolved to go into a lock out, which will deprive three thousand men of work.

The Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 15.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Battle Field Memorial Association, Governor Geary presiding, a committee was appointed to invite submission of plans, specifications and proposals for the erection of indication obelisks or monuments intended to designate a portion of the movements of the corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the battle of Gettysburg. These plans and proposals will be laid before a meeting to be held on the second of July. A resolution was unanimously passed to exclude partisan or sectional spirit from the indications, and to make it purely a scientific work. Gov. Geary was re-elected President.

An Important Question Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Court of Common Pleas has granted a continuance of the injunction to restrain the Union Passenger Railroad Company from building two additional tracks on Market street. The Court decided that the illegal adjournment of the House for more than three days, without the consent of the Senate, did not work a dissolution of the Assembly, as the minority had power to meet and enforce the attendance of absentees.

Man Killed by Lightning at Lawrenceburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FARMER'S LANDING, PA., June 16, 1871.

At noon to-day, during a severe storm, John E. Catron, supposed to be from Galion, O., was struck by lightning and instantly killed, at a boarding house in Lawrenceburg.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting of Geneva Arbitrators.

Adjournment Until To-day.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION AT MARSEILLES.

Fifty Persons Blown Into Eternity.

Meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva—Adjournment till Monday.

GENEVA, June 15.—The tribunal for the arbitration of the Alabama claims met at noon to-day in the Hotel de Ville, all the members being present as follows: Count Sclopis, representing the king of Italy, President of the court; Charles Francis Adams, arbitrator on the part of the United States; Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain; Jacob Staempfli, representing the Swiss Government. Baron D. Itajuba, representing the Emperor of Brazil. Summaries of proofs and arguments in support of the cases of England and the United States were then transmitted to the arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries, Lord Tenterden and J. C. B. Davis. The Court of Arbitrators soon after adjourned to Monday next. Further than is above stated the proceedings are kept absolutely secret.

Special to the World.

LONDON, June 15.—Before the meeting of the arbitrators at Geneva to-day the Americans received important dispatches from Washington. They will absolutely refuse to request the adjournment of the arbitration. It is believed England's difficulties in regard to arbitration are insurmountable. The Americans are convinces upon a long adjournment, and demand an immediate decision.

LONDON, June 16.—Special dispatches from Geneva to London journals say the sittings of the Board yesterday lasted only an hour. Lord Tenterden presented the formal demand of Great Britain for an adjournment until the question of indirect claims is settled with the United States. The American agent replied that he had received no instructions from his government. The Board will discuss probably on Monday the proposal for an adjournment. Some report that the Americans will concede the point, and that England will make no further concessions. The American commissioner, agent and counsel have engaged apartments in Geneva for the season. The representatives of England dined together yesterday, and make an excursion on the lake to-day.

A Geneva special says the English argument was not presented. The English agent stated that he would not go on without a further conference with London. A messenger left for London Saturday afternoon, and will reach there Sunday night. An answer is expected by telegrah from Granville Monday morning.

Frightful Boiler Explosion—Fifty-five Lives Lost.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—While the Spanish steamship Guadagea was lying in this port to-day, crowded with passengers, her boiler exploded. The entire upper portion of the ship was torn to pieces. Of those on board few escaped death or injury. Forty-four passengers and eleven of the officers and crew were killed. Immediately after the explosion the steamer took fire, and the flames were communicated to the dock. A serious conflagration was threatened. Several hundred bales of cotton were consumed, when the flames were subdued.

Spain and Cuba.

MADRID, June 15.—Senor Gosset, the new Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed to the Governor General of Cuba to be firm in his resolution to uphold the integrity of the empire and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island.

German Evacuation of France.

PARIS, June 15.—Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, has presented to President Thiers the reply of the German Government to the proposition for the evacuation of France as installments of war indemnity are paid. The German Government accepts in principle the proposition of the French Government, and requires full payment of indemnity before the 2d of March, 1874.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VIENNA, June 15.—Gen. Sherman has been visiting the place of interest near Vienna. He also made the ascension of Mt. Sonnenring and visited John Jay, American Minister at Reichenau, where the latter is sojourning. Sherman leaves to-morrow for Paris. Lieut. Grant is already in Paris.

LONDON, June 15.—Booth, Manager of the Lyceum Theater, is dead. He was a relative of Edwin Booth.

PARIS, June 15.—At the session of the Protestant Synod to-day, the representatives of American Presbyterians presented an address, congratulating the Synod on the fact that on reassembling in France they did so under the French Republic.

Labor Troubles Feared in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 16.—Serious trouble from the labor movement is feared here. The engineers threaten to strike, and the masters have resolved to meet it by locking up their shops and factories, thereby throwing out of work all employees whether engaged in the strike or not.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, as she approached this harbor, went ashore at two this afternoon, half a mile east of Roche's point. A dense fog prevailed. The passengers and mails were landed in safety. The ship having been lightened came off with the next tide and was towed to this port this evening.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 16.—The steamship Hanover, from New York, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, June 16.—The steamship Westphalia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 15.—Weather fair and favorable to crops. Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62 92; do of '65 92; do of '67 91¾, ex-dividend; 10-40s 89½.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11¼; 11¾ sd. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 10s 8d. Flour 28s 9d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 63s.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Primary Elections in Crawford County, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., June 16, 1872.

The Democratic primary elections for Crawford county took place yesterday. The returns are very meagre, but the following persons are probably among the successful ones on the county ticket: Probate Judge, Robert Lee; Commissioner, James Haffty; Recorder, W. Strumell; Surveyor, G. H. Robinson. Congressional delegates in favor of Hon. A. E. Jamer are reported elected in Bucyrus and Crestline township, and his success is claimed throughout the county.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting at Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 16, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held in the public square last night. Speeches, fireworks, balloon ascension, &c., enlivened the occasion. Capt. A. S. McClure and Hon. M. Welker, addressed the meeting. Greeley representatives are scarce in Wayne county.

The New Liberal Movement.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The *Evening Post* says that the gentlemen who are to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider as to means of consolidating the opposing elements to Grant, will not make their meeting a meeting for the ratification of the Cincinnati nominees. "They have been made fools of once by others," adds the *Post*; "they do not propose to come together with the deliberate intention of making fools of themselves in precisely the same way." The *Post*, it will be remembered, was one of the first to suggest this call.

Kentucky Democrats for Greeley.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Democratic Convention for the city and county to-day appointed delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for delegates to the Baltimore Convention who favor the indorsement of Greeley and Brown.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer, fresh to brisk and probably high southeast winds, veering to the southwest, and cloudy weather will extend eastward from the northwest over the upper lake region to the Ohio valley, and possibly to the lower lake regions, with rain; clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern States on Monday, with light to fresh winds, and for the New England and Middle States, except the northern portion of the latter; an area of low barometer is advancing eastward toward Minnesota. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The report of the discovery of the murderer of Sharon Tyndale, in Illinois, about a year ago, is confirmed. The alleged murderer is James Caredy, a convict, sent to the Illinois penitentiary for swindling a farmer. His term is about to expire, and Governor Palmer having pardoned him, immediately upon his release he will be arrested upon a charge of murder. The murder of Mr. Tyndale was one of the most mysterious ever perpetrated in the State, causing great excitement at the time, and the discovery of the murderer creates a profound sensation.

RIVER DISASTER.

Raft Steamer Blown to Pieces at McGregor, Iowa—Loss of Life.

MCGREGOR, IOWA, June 15.—The raft boat D. H. McDonald, under the command of Wall Bigelow, passed here about four o'clock P. M. yesterday, and when nearly opposite North McGregor her boiler exploded and blew all above the boiler deck into fragments. The hull immediately sunk in about sixteen feet of water. The Olawaka, transfer boat between Prairie Du Chien and McGregor, fortunately was at the landing at North McGregor, and immediately went to the assistance of the sufferers, and picked up eight of the crew, five of whom were seriously wounded, and two of them have since died. It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the captain and owner of the boat remained in St. Louis. As near as can be made out, from the stories of those saved, there must have been between twenty-nine and thirty-five. The following is a list of all heard of: Jack Kelly, killed; Daniel Hoaghy, of La Crosse, fatally injured, since died; Harrison, La Crosse, badly hurt; Charles Peterson, La Crosse, badly; Pat. Kelly, Amboy, badly; James Morrison, St. Charles, scalded slightly; Spencer Rice, Trempelean, slightly; Jacob Henly, Wisconsin, slightly; Sam. Johnson, La Crosse, slightly; Wall Bigelow, acting Captain, slightly; J. Lynch, cook, of La Crosse, uninjured; crew probably killed, cannot be found; Patsy Flanigan, killed; Thomas Riley, uninjured; Mike Dowell, cook, of La Crosse, and John Martin, second pilot, of LaCrosse, killed. Robt. Solomon, second engineer, who was on duty at the time of the explosion, and reported to be among the killed, has since turned up badly scalded and bruised, but not seriously injured. The engineer on duty says he was attending carefully to his duty and had tried the water not more than three minutes before the explosion, and found water in the two top gauges. He seems to think the boiler was very inferior, and cannot account for the explosion. The crew of the Natrona are dragging the river, but as yet have recovered but one man, who it was impossible to identify.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A special from McGregor, Iowa, in relation to the explosion of the steamer D. H. McDonald, says the scene on the boat after the explosion was terrible. The dead and dying were strewn promiscuously over the almighty wreck of the once fine boat. Some of the dead were frightfully mangled, their clothes and flesh having been torn to shreds by the swift flying missiles. Many of the dead and wounded lay under heavy timbers, their bones broken and presenting a sight sufficiently ghastly to appal even those who are used to scenes of violence and bloodshed. Many of the wounded are fearfully mangled that it is an impossibility for them to survive.

The Race Between Longfellow and Harry Bassett at Long Branch.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The race for the Monmouth cup at Long Branch, Tuesday, the 2nd of July, for which Harry Bassett and Longfellow are entered, is exciting great interest among sporting circles and the public. Many thousands of dollars are already bet on the result. The odds are slightly in favor of Bassett, who is the favorite with Eastern men.

Mad Dog Excitement in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The east end of the city was thrown into a terrible state of excitement to-night by a mad dog which ran through the streets, biting ten or twelve persons, including several little children. Some of the persons were badly torn by the animal.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Man Killed Near Kittanning—Freight Cars Thrown from the Track by a Cow.

The express train, south, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, ran over and killed a man near Kittanning about half past eight o'clock Saturday evening. He had been walking on the track, and the engine was so close upon him when he was discovered that it was impossible to save his life. His name was not known, but he is reported to have been a miner. The Coroner of Armstrong county took charge of his remains, which were conveyed to Kittanning.

The through freight train South, ran over a cow near Emlenton, Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, and six or seven "data" were thrown from the track.

The statement published yesterday, to the effect that a train of oil cars had been burnt up on the Allegheny Valley Railroad was of a sensational nature. It is difficult to understand how such a report could have gained credence, since there was not the slightest foundation for it.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Officers of the Grand Commandery.

The following officers of the Grand Commandery K. T. of Pennsylvania were installed on Thursday evening, at Reading, to serve the ensuing year:

R. E. G. C., Geter C. Shudel, Pittsburgh; V. E. D. G. C., Grant Weidman, Lebanon; R. G. Gen., John H. Dusenberry, Great Bend; E. G. C. G., Charles H. Kitghton, Philadelphia; E. G. S. W., Andrew J. Kauffman, Lancaster; E. G. J. W., William H. Egle, M. D., Harrisburg; E. G. T., M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia; E. G. R., Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia.

The R. E. Grand Commander was pleased to make the following appointments: Grand Prelate, Rev. R. H. Pattison, Philadelphia; Grand Standard Bearer, John A. Smull, Harrisburg; Grand Sword Bearer, Henry Packer, Mauch Chunk; Grand Warder, Andrew Robeno, Philadelphia; Grand Tyler, C. H. Creecelius, Reading. The installation ceremonies took place in the Court House, and were witnessed by a large audience. The address was delivered previous to installation by Sir R. H. Pattison, Sir Passano acted as Grand Marshall, Sir A. Robeno as Grand Prelate, and R. E. P. C. Charles M. Howell, as installing officer.

Street Car Accident.

A lady named Mrs. Carson, about seventy-eight years, wife of Wm. Carson, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening last, while in the act of alighting from a car on the Pleasant Valley railway, at the corner of North Diamond and Federal streets Allegheny. Mrs. Carson had visited one of her friends on Monterey street, and had taken the car on her way home. When the car reached the place named, she signalled to the driver to stop, but before she was off he drove on, when she was thrown violently to the ground by which she sustained a fracture of the leg just above the ankle, and also received severe bruises. The woman was soon removed to her home on Ohio near East Diamond street, and Drs. Mahon and Thompson were soon who attended her. Last night she was lying in a critical condition, and it is feared that on account of her extreme age she may not suffer from the shock. The driver, George Floyd, was arrested and taken before the Mayor, where he entered bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance this evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

With the exception of the hearing in the case of Joseph Phillips, the missing witness in the Bender case, reported elsewhere, the business transacted in this Court, on Saturday, was unimportant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Manahan, Daniel Dorsey, James Loughrey, Isabella Zananbach, Thomas S. Fogarty, A. S. Weis, John Welsh, Wm. J. McFetridge, Frank Daniels, Robert McCambley, James Driscol, John Hembling, Sarah Holmes, John Miller, Ben. Sherrow.

Reading Contest.

To-morrow evening promises to be a highly interesting one to the pupils, friends and patrons of the Pittsburgh Female College on Eighth street. The occasion has been set apart for the reading contest, when the young ladies compete in that branch of education for the Mrs. Margaret Davidson prize. The chapel will no doubt be thronged to overflowing, as it always has been on previous occasions of a similar nature. Original essays and selections will be read, and the entertainment will be agreeably interspersed with music. Tickets may be obtained at the stationery store of J. R. Weldin & Co., Wood street, and from Dr. J. Horner, Smithfield street.

The Sugar Panic.

In consequence of a general strike among the employees of the Sugar Refiners, sugars have advanced ⅜c. Should the strike continue it will cause further advances, and a scarcity of sugars in the East. Having bought largely before the advance, are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices, our stock being

3,000 barrels refined sugars,
225 hogsheads good to choice P. R.
55 hogsheads prime to choice N. O.

ABBUCKLES & Co.

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1872.

Bonds Stolen.

E. G. Krehan, Treasurer, gives notice elsewhere in this paper that a considerable number of bonds of the Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company, and also bonds of the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, have been lost or stolen from his office. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing any such bonds. A reward of $100 will be paid for the return of the bonds, and no questions asked.

To Pensioners and Claimants.

Dr. F. Salter, of Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. (late Medical Referee of the Pension Office), prosecutes every description of claims Dr. J. Phillips is at the Monongahela House, to meet claimants for invalid, widows, heirs, rejected and increase claims. Also, for additional bounty.

HUGH MCNEIL, President.
THEO. MYLES, Secretary.

☞ TEMPERANCE MEETING—There will be a PUBLIC MEETING of the ALLEGHENY COUNTY CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, in the Lecture Room, corner Penn and Sixth street, on MONDAY, June 17th, at 11 A. M., to make arrangements for the approaching Mass Meetings to the Cities and County. All that feel an interest in accomplishing this work are earnestly invited to be present at this meeting.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, (Hand street).—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, (Hand street), will be held at the Company's Rooms, at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and a Board of Ten Managers and one Secretary and Treasurer, to serve for the term of one year, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

E. K. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1872.

SAPOLIO has become an article of prime necessity in many of our best families. The fact is after once using it it seems impossible to conduct the household satisfactorily without it. For cleaning paints and windows, polishing knives and tableware and removing stains from marble it is invaluable, and by reason of its excellent purifying, polishing and cleansing qualities it will if properly used do more than a *Grand Piano* to render your home bright, cheerful and inviting. M

The White River Flour,

For sale only at the Checkered Front, the great flour and grocery house. T. C. Jenkins.

Lippincott's Soda Fountains

Are the best. Call and see samples at McClaran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue. tf

Try White River Flour.

Best flour for the money in the country.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

DURYEA'S Satin Gloss Starch is the most popular Starch in the United States.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—AN EXperienced Bookkeeper. Reference required. Address D., Box 194, Allegheny Postoffice, for three days.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—IMMEDIately, a Blacksmith for Iron Homes. To one that understands the business a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON HAME COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—100 COAL Miners at "Chippewa Mines," situated on C. Mc. V. and D. Railroad, Clinton county, Summit county, Ohio. Houses for ten families. Coal four to four and one-half cents. Will be paid once per ton for mining. Address FRANK MILLHOF, Superintendent, Summit county, Ohio, or L. CRAWFORD & SONS, Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—TEACHERS—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of Directors of New Brighton School District, up to July 1st, 1872, for 10 Teachers, as follows: One Principal and High School Teacher at $100 per Month; one High School Teacher at $80 per Month; two Grammar School Teachers at $80 per Month; two Intermediate School Teachers at $70 per Month; four Primary School Teachers at $50 per Month. Length of term, 9 months. Examination by County Superintendent will be held July 2d, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. A. D. GILLILAND, Secretary.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF first-class Men, who can give good references as to character and industry, to sell the American Button Hole, Over-Seaming and Felling Sewing Machine in city and country. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, General Agent, 178 Liberty street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FEED STORE—THE Stock, Good Will and Large Warehouse, situated at No. 95 Ohio street, near the Diamond, Allegheny City, the leading wholesale trade and doing an extensive business in Flour, Grain, &c. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at above number. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 4 M'KENZIE Blower, in good order. Inquire at Foundry of D. TRAVEN & SONS, No. 18 West Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SECOND-HAND Boilers of all sizes, Flue, Cylinder and Tubular. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Railroad, Allegheny City, Pa. MthsSf

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENgine and Boiler. Engine 7x10 cylinder; Boiler 52 inches by 16 feet. Also, 1 No. 4 Taft Shear. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. M

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND Hose—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. BUTLER RUBBER MILLS, Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—PLAIN S. C. HAMS—40,000 pounds, fresh from smoke; the only lot in town, going without delay. Call in for days, and will be sold at the trade at low prices. REESE OWENS, No. 21 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND Sparkling Catsup, in 4 pound flasks, at 50 cents each. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. BUTLER RUBBER MILLS, Smithfield street. M

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FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable. Also, Mill Gearing, Shafting and Hangers. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City. MthsSf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRSTclass Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Cheap for cash or approved paper. For further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE HUNDRED and Sixty (160) Ton 28 5-7 Rail, as good as new, has received about three months' actual use with Chairs and Spikes. Also, a Ten (10) Ton Locomotive, in good repair and running order. ANDREW HITCHMAN & CO., No. 4, National Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS as established Manufacturing Business. Small capital and will required; will guarantee a profit of two thousand dollars a year. Will show good reason for selling. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Call immediately at 125 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purposes to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Send for circular. Improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. A. ATWOOD & McCAFFERY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 27:3d

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor business conducted by William Miller & Co., and formerly by Miller & Ricketson, at No. 221 and 223 Liberty street. Sir Passano acted as Grand Marshall. Sir A. Robeno as Grand Prelate, and R. E. P. C. Charles M. Howell, as installing officer.

Street Car Accident.

A lady named Mrs. Carson, aged seventy-eight years, wife of Wm. Carson, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening last, while in the act of alighting from a car on the Pleasant Valley railway, at the corner of North Diamond and Federal streets Allegheny. Mrs. Carson had visited one of her friends on Monterey street, and had taken the car on her way home. When the car reached the place named, she signalled to the driver to stop, but before she was off he drove on, when she was thrown violently to the ground by which she sustained a fracture of the leg just above the ankle, and also received severe bruises. The woman was soon removed to her home on Ohio near East Diamond street, and Drs. Mahon and Thompson were soon who attended her. Last night she was lying in a critical condition, and it is feared that on account of her extreme age she may not suffer from the shock. The driver, George Floyd, was arrested and taken before the Mayor, where he entered bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance this evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

With the exception of the hearing in the case of Joseph Phillips, the missing witness in the Bender case, reported elsewhere, the business transacted in this Court, on Saturday, was unimportant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Manahan, Daniel Dorsey, James Loughrey, Isabella Zananbach, Thomas S. Fogarty, A. S. Weis, John Welsh, Wm. J. McFetridge, Frank Daniels, Robert McCambley, James Driscol, John Hembling, Sarah Holmes, John Miller, Ben. Sherrow.

Reading Contest.

To-morrow evening promises to be a highly interesting one to the pupils, friends and patrons of the Pittsburgh Female College on Eighth street. The occasion has been set apart for the reading contest, when the young ladies compete in that branch of education for the Mrs. Margaret Davidson prize. The chapel will no doubt be thronged to overflowing, as it always has been on previous occasions of a similar nature. Original essays and selections will be read, and the entertainment will be agreeably interspersed with music. Tickets may be obtained at the stationery store of J. R. Weldin & Co., Wood street, and from Dr. J. Horner, Smithfield street.

The Sugar Panic.

In consequence of a general strike among the employees of the Sugar Refiners, sugars have advanced ⅜c. Should the strike continue it will cause further advances, and a scarcity of sugars in the East. Having bought largely before the advance, are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices, our stock being

3,000 barrels refined sugars,
225 hogsheads good to choice P. R.
55 hogsheads prime to choice N. O.

ABBUCKLES & Co.

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1872.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—CONTAINING 6 Rooms, No. 28 Wilson street, one door above Logan. Rent $25 per month. TfhsM

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND Floor, No. 1 Sixth street, front door from Suspension Bridge. Good business location.

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping Rooms in M. and M. Insurance Building. No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—THAT fine, large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169, Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, No. 162 Sherman street, Allegheny, containing Nine Rooms, Bath Room, Stationary Wash Stands, Marble Mantles, Gas and Water, with all other modern improvements. Inquire of Frazier Brothers, 138 Pennsylvania avenue, and Ohio avenue, Allegheny.

ELECTION NOTICES.

COAL EXCHANGE — THE Annual Meeting of the PITTSBURGH COAL EXCHANGE COMPANY and Election of Officers, will be held at the Office of Joseph Walton, Esq., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

A. MILLAR, Secretary.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The regular Annual Meeting of the Warren and Venango Oil Company will be held on MONDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of electing a President, Board of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

By order of the Board.

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

P. H. LAUFMAN, President.

NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING OF THE

Republican Executive Committee

Of Allegheny county, will be held

TUESDAY, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

A. H. GROSS, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE,
R. G. CRESSY, } Secretaries.
ALEX. BECKER,

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1872.

☞ REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION—Members of the ALL

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

Notices having appeared in the columns of the COMMERCIAL antagonistic to a portion of the Republican county ticket, it is proper to say that, through inadvertance in the business office, they were not, as they should have been, entitled "advertisement," in which light only should they be viewed. We have already given it as our opinion that the nominations were fairly made, and that the nominees are entitled to and will receive the support of the Republicans of Allegheny.

COL. A. K. MCCURE, in a card printed in the Philadelphia *Press*, denies the statement made in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that while the Convention was in session in Philadelphia he asserted that the *Press* would support GREELEY for President. He asserts, furthermore, that FORNEY endeavored to persuade him not to go to Cincinnati, but "await developments which he hoped would make the reunion of the Republicans possible." Col. MCCURE does not say what the hoped-for "developments" were. In concluding he remarks that although he and Col. FORNEY have frequently differed in the past, they "have been friends—a title," Colonel MCCURE pathetically remarks, "I value more and more, as time and perfidy leave their monuments behind me." We think we see the tearful two embracing—a spectacle calculated to melt the hearts of all true patriots!

THE result of the Geneva Conference, which assembled on Saturday, is very naturally awaited with great interest. The prevalent impression is that the arbitration will be adjourned until some fixed period a number of months hence. Our own government, it is said, has instructed its counsel not to oppose vigorously any request made to the arbitrators by the British government for such postponement. It is not considered that such a step would greatly affect the commercial and financial situation, or disturb the equilibrium of foreign exchange. Should the tribune be dissolved by the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration, a considerable temporary derangement of exchange values might be expected, in view of our large foreign indebtedness and the heavy amounts of gold we should have to export, instead of the exportation of bonds, as at present.

MR. GREELEY'S paper quotes approvingly from the *St. Louis Republican* an article threatening the National Banks of the country, and foreshadowing the hostility which, with Mr. GREELEY in the Presidential chair, would be at once put in practice. It cannot be claimed that the National Banking system, any more than most of other human creations, is perfect. No doubt it is susceptible of improvement; but the spirit of hostility and destruction is a poor promise for the future. The article in question presupposes that the banks will be against GREELEY; for what reason is not specified, but no doubt because nearly every important interest in the land instinctively draws back at the thought of an administration headed by Mr. GREELEY. The writer probably knows that self-preservation requires that there shall be no change—least of all a change to Greeleyism—in the government now; and the tone of the St. Louis paper, which the *Tribune* for Mr. GREELEY adopts, will not tend to diminish the feeling of insecurity incident to the bare possibility of his ever being President.

THE Emperor of Germany, sole arbitrator between the United States and England in the matter of the San Juan boundary question, having announced himself ready to render his decision whenever the two powers concerned shall jointly request it, it is to be hoped the Administration may see fit to convey a hint to the British Government to the effect that this country is prepared to receive the verdict in question. For there seems no good reason why, even if that part of the treaty which relates to the Alabama claims, should fail, it should carry with it the failure of those portions which concern the San Juan boundary and the fisheries. If England should back out of these it would place her in an exceedingly equivocal position, and would very naturally give rise to a suspicion that her whole course with reference to the indirect claims has been taken with the deliberate intention of manufacturing an excuse for repudiating these other portions of the treaty. The "case" of the United States in the San Juan matter is regarded as a very strong one, and it is confidently believed that the judgment of the Emperor will be in our favor.

ANOTHER convert to the Liberal Republican movement. The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* comes out strongly in favor of the nomination of Mr. GREELEY at Baltimore, upon the principle that half a loaf is better that no bread. "If," it says, "we were to select for the head of our columns the name that would come nearest being the exponent of our principles, we would place there JEFFERSON DAVIS." This being *inadvisable*, and under the circumstances impossible, it hoists the names of the Liberal Republican candidates as the next best thing. A little while ago, JEFF. DAVIS said in a letter respecting the situation:

"A platform of principles that expresses or implies the criminality of the Confederates strengthens the extreme Radicals, but weakens all other parties. The Democratic party, in National Convention or through its prominent leaders, never has made any such declaration."

The *Constitutionalist* quoted this at the time, with approving comments, and it is by no means improbable that Mr. GREELEY's essential agreement with DAVIS on this point, may have had much to do with that paper's change of front concerning him. The Baltimore Convention will of course observe and profit by the hint thus thrown out—that is, if they would not damage Mr. GREELEY's Southern prospects. Andersonville is not far from Augusta.

THAT the Baltimore Convention will adopt GREELEY, at least make no separate nominations, is exultingly claimed now by his supporters. "We've got'em," shout they, and snap their fingers defiantly in the face of the Democratic leaders who have either openly resisted taking GREELEY or hoped that something would turn up to prevent it. As the shout of victory goes up and the triumphant GREELEY column moves on—the Democratic party disappears from sight forever; and with all this thousands of life-time Democrats step aside from active politics, holding themselves in the pending canvass either neutral to vote or to vote for GRANT—for GREELEY never. We might reason thus as a logical necessity, even if there were not facts surrounding us demonstrating it. It is not in the nature of things that three million of Democratic voters, or a majority of them even, can be marshaled into the support of a candidate who has been all his life inventing phrases wherewith to stigmatize them. Place hunters may wheel in and shout for GREELEY, but all Democrats are not place hunters, any more than they are all horse-thieves—a fact about which Mr. GREELEY not long ago professed himself doubtful, though he was certain that all horse-thieves were Democrats. Those he may reasonably count on, besides some others perhaps. But that he will receive the support of the Democratic party, or anything like it, isnot in the range of human probabilities.

THE great Boston International Musical festival commences today. Whether this celebration will be of any true and permanent value to the cause of art, can only be ascertained after it is over. In a certain sense it will of course mark an era in the history of musical science, and to some extent indicate the degree of cultivation which the most advanced nations of the world have reached. Its best meaning, however, perhaps consists in its civil and international significance. The festival, in a sort of way, stands for peace on earth and good will among men, besides affording opportunity and stimulus for healthy recreation and enjoyment on a large scale. Boston will of course be crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, who, it is to be hoped, will be quickened and stirred by the interchange of fresh ideas, the revival of old sympathies and the creation of new. In this view the Jubilee will doubtless accomplish good. There is no doubt that, as a people, Americans need more relaxation than they permit themselves to enjoy. Planning and scheming we lay waste our higher powers. But whether that enlargement and elevation of aesthetic taste and sympathy which we lack is to come chiefly through the agency which Boston has in this instance chosen to employ, we must wait to see. At least it is to be hoped the people may not forget that there are such things as brooks and birds, in their enthusiasm over the big Boston jubilee.

COL. FORNEY gives the reasons for his disaffection. He says that CAMERON has been "slandering the editor of the *Press*, in season and out of season, by misrepresenting his course and misinterpreting his motives." In regard to which it is only to be observed that the "editor of the *Press*" has up to within a few weeks been either a craven supporter or a silent excuser of CAMERON, and has chosen the moment for making his fight with him when GRANT and the Republican party only would be hurt. But the best reason of all why Col. FORNEY is disaffected is the "fourth" of the series, which is as follows:

"Because human affairs and fates are uncertain, and there *may* be another Chicago fire."

The force and pertinency of this reason may not be apparent at first, but it doubtless possesses a deep and terrible meaning. As Col. FORNEY gives notice that he may enlarge upon these reasons, we shall watch for the performance with breathless interest. In seriousness: it is scarcely probable that any considerable number of Republicans in the State will feel it to be their duty to go over to the Democrats because Mr. CAMERON has "misrepresented" Col. FORNEY and "misinterpreted" his motives. The Colonel is doubtless a very important individual, but not quite so important that the party should be beaten and General GRANT defeated that he may gain his quarrel with Mr. CAMERON. There are very many Republicans who like him have serious complaints to make against Mr. CAMERON; but few, we conclude, will deem it either wise or patriotic to undertake to settle their account with him at such a cost. The man who burnt his barn with all its precious contents to get rid of a wasp's nest was not less sensible than is Col. FORNEY.

THE CITY AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Committees of Councils having in charge the ordinance prepared by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, relative to the vacation of certain streets and the erection of bridges and culverts, have considered the subject, and, with some modifications, have approved it, and will recommend its passage. A great public necessity, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad undoubtedly is, ought to be liberally dealt with by the representatives of the city. On the other hand, the vacation of important thoroughfares at a point where the travel is now pressing, and where it must continue to increase with great rapidity, is a very grave matter. The proposition is not only to vacate, and thereby deprive the public of the use of these streets forever, but to give the property thus vacated to the Railroad Company. There should be a calm look ahead for the requirements of the Railroad Company, but there should also be care exercised by Councils in guarding the rights of the public. The company propose to make very liberal expenditures in the way of culverts, abutments, bridges, etc., and to contribute, by these changes, to the safety and comfort of the people. But these improvements, or at least most of them, are essential to the business of the company, and would have to be adopted in time, without regard to the benefit which might accrue to the city. The necessities of the Railroad demand the vacation of the streets named in the ordinance, and if the Councils consent thereto it should only be done on condition that some corresponding advantage result to the people. The very least that should be required from the company would be a passenger depot on Seventh street. Without this, Grant street should not be surrendered. The company will not pretend that the present passenger traffic at the present extraordinary rate of increase can be accommodated very many years longer at the Union Depot, as now arranged and surrounded. The public cannot surrender Grant street, from Liberty to Seventh, without being very seriously inconvenienced. The property holders in the vicinity, near and remote, will doubtless suffer loss from depreciation which can be measurably compensated for by placing a passenger depot on Seventh street. The company, as well as the public, will be largely the gainers by this step. Now is the time to secure a depot at Seventh street. It is but just to the city that the company should yield as much. The concessions should not be all on one side. Let the Councils see to it that this be made a condition of the contract.

THE NEW LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

As if in direct and specific answer to the *Tribune's* pathetic imploration that "the gentlemen of high character and position" who are to meet in conference in New York next Thursday to consider as 'o the best means of consolidating the various opposition elements to the administration, would not undertake to stem the GREELEY movement, or, as the *Tribune* modestly puts it, "the most important and beneficial revolution that the history of our politics has ever shown," the New York *Evening Post*, of Saturday, expressly says that the meeting will not be one for the ratification of the Cincinnati nominations, adding—"They have been made fools of once by others, and they do not propose to come together with a deliberate intention of making fools of themselves in precisely the same way." This declaration can only be interpreted to mean that the object of the meeting is to nominate new candidates for President and Vice President, and may be accepted as definitively settling the position of Senator SCHURZ and others on whose ultimate co-operation Mr. GREELEY and his supporters have heretofore relied. We learn from the Chicago *Times*, indeed, that—

"The movement has been in contemplation and gradually assuming definite form and shape ever since the corrupt sell-out of the Liberals effected by Fenton and Blair at Cincinnati. It is simply the Liberal movement revived, and revived by the same men."

What effect the diversion will have upon those who have already cast in their fortunes with the GREELEY movement, and upon the action of the Baltimore Convention, can be better guessed after the meeting has been held and the plan of operation more fully developed. The same paper distinctly states that—

"It means the nomination of William S. Groesbeck, Charles Francis Adams, Senator Thurman, or some other equally able, illustrious and acceptable statesman for President, and of Sanford E. Church, Gov. Randolph, David A. Wells, or some other equally acceptable Liberal for Vice President.

Any of these gentlemen, it thinks, are men whom Democrats as well as Liberal Republicans could support without sacrificing their honest convictions, manhood and self-respect, "by groveling in political dirt to their worst" political enemy, who has never ceased to regard them as 'inherent villains'—as in truth they would be to support Mr. GREELEY." Any speculations concerning the outcome of the movement would be premature at present, but it can hardly be calculated to conduce to Mr. GREELEY's tranquility and peace of mind.

THE GAME OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is to be hoped that, in prosecuting the work of the campaign, our friends will not forget that the success of the Republican State tickets in the various States of the Union, is a matter of almost as great importance as that of the Presidential ticket itself. Particularly is this true with regard to the national and State legislatures. It is indeed questionable whether the opponents of the administration will not devote even more energy and effort to secure the election of Congressmen and local representatives than of the candidates placed in nomination by the Baltimore Convention, whoever they may be. It is likely that the leaders of the opposition already at heart admit the election of the Republican Presidential candidates to be a foregone conclusion, but they will strain every nerve and bring into play every known influence and agency to secure the return of opposition Congressmen, and obtain control of the State Legislatures. This for the reason that a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives would to a considerable extent embarrass and neutralize the policy of the Executive. Twenty-four members of the United States Senate go out of office on the 4th of next March, of whom nineteen are Republicans. Selections for some of these vacancies in expectancy have already been made, but in our own State, New York, Indiana, Nevada, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida, strenuous efforts will undoubtedly be made to obtain control of the State Legislatures, to the end that Democratic Senators may be chosen to succeed those Republicans whose terms of office expire as stated. Similar exertions will be made with reference to the lower branch of Congress, and it behooves our friends in all the States to see to it now, and from this time forward to the close of the campaign, that the cause of the Republican party in the several States is kept fully abreast with that of the National canvass.

RECENT advices from Brownsville bring the gratifying intelligence that the United States government has at length resolved to put an end to the incessant depredations of Mexican marauders in Texas. In future those plunderers who have for so long been permitted to do pretty much as they pleased, with the least possible risk, will probably find their pursuits seriously interfered with, as detachments of cavalry and mounted infantry are ordered to patrol all the country hitherto infested by them. Late reports fully confirm the anticipations expressed a few days ago as to increased disturbance along the Texan border in consequence of the civil war raging in Mexico. The rebels really hold Monterey, and the defeat of the Juarist General, CORTILA, was even more complete than it was represented in the first dispatches. His force consisted of 8,000 men, all of whom were either slain or made prisoners, and his artillery, horses and military chest containing $10,000 fell into the hands of the insurgents. As expected, the rebels are preparing to attack Mier and Camargo, the inhabitants of which towns have fled *en masse* into American territory to avoid the perils of the coming battles.

THE New York *Tribune* joyously announces that the Pittsburgh *Post* has abandoned its hostility to Mr. Greeley, and given its opinion that it is the "duty of the Democracy to unite on any available candidate who can be elected, and thus arrest, while there is time, this dangerous party of centralization, now and forever." In view of the fact that our neighbor has heretofore been "the leading Pennsylvania advocate of a straight ticket," this conversion is considered of great importance, whereat the *Tribune* is not a little elated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Large fields of superior bituminous coal have recently been discovered near San Antonio, Texas. The vein is near the surface, is four feet thick, and promises an inexhaustible supply of excellent coal.

The Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago, has just gained an important case, the first of its kind tried since the fire, involving the liability of stockholders. The decision renders it almost certain that the losses of the company, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, will ultimately be paid in full.

The new postal bill, which became a law just before the session closed, authorizes the issue of one cent postal cards for correspondence, or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain nearly two years ago, and which are now in use in nearly all European countries.

In the last hours of the late session the country acquired Mr. Thomas Moran's fine picture of the Great Canon of the Yellowstone. The price paid, $10,000, is said by the *Tribune* to be not a cent above its real value. It is to be placed in the National Capitol.

An English company has just been formed, with a capital of $3,750,000, to run a new line of steamships between Asia and our Pacific coast. It is evident that Congress was doubly wise in granting increased assistance to the American line, since this will enable it to better withstand competition until such time as the growth of commerce will be sufficient to support it without extraneous aid.

The application of salts of copper to stone exposed to the atmosphere has lately come into vogue for preventing the growth of those parasitic plants which work so much injury to the surface of such stones. The experiments made with this simple process are said to have proved very successful.

The Albany State Library contains the papers on which Major Andre, who left Chappaqua on the morning of his capture, was convicted as a spy. The *Tribune* contains the papers on which Horace Greeley, who returned to Chappaqua on the night of his surrender, was convicted as a bargaining politician.

A piscicultural society has been organized in Michigan, for the introduction of fish and the beginning of a system of pisciculture in the lakelets and streams of that State.

There is much rejoicing in Texas over the fact that at length the United States troops have commenced a systematic warfare against the Mexican thieves, who for the last year or so have devoted much of their valuable time to the wholesale stealing of cattle in that State.

That faithful friend of man, the dog, seems to be making himself useful outside of hydrophobia contracts. The Terra Haute *Mail* says that a pet terrier, whose mistress died of small-pox, took the disease and spread it extensively.

Gold has been discovered in Mount Carmel, Illinois. Speculators have effected a lease of the land, and will pursue the discovery at once.

The latest novelty in divorce jurisprudence comes from London, where a woman met the petition of her lord with the plea that she had been led into evil solely through the plots of an agent employed by her husband to watch her movements. The defense was held to be valid by the Court.

There is a corner in comedians in New York. Augustin Daly has engaged John Brougham, Robert Craig, Stuart Robson, Owen Fawcett and James Lewis for the two houses which he is to run next season.

The simple expedient of driving down an iron pipe saved the life of a man who was recently buried in a well in Massachusetts. It was three hours before he was rescued, but the pipe gave him air to breathe, and he recovered.

Southern papers complain of the pulverized glass found in Western corn, and intimate that it is a speculation on the part of stockraisers in that section to kill horses and mules in order to sell the South a fresh supply next fall.

In the north of England the price of coke has lately increased about two hundred and fifty per cent., and manufacturers who use large quantities of it are becoming alarmed. Only a small portion of the increased price goes to the workmen, who have had their wages advanced but twenty per cent. since the extraordinary rise in the price of this fuel.

The business of the aboriginal tribes of America seems just now to be becoming a popular pastime among our people. A number of clubs have recently been formed for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the comparatively speaking new pleasure of canoeing. The country already numbers several noted canoeites, who have wandered along the shores of unexplored regions out of the gaze of ordinary mortals, for the purpose of having solitary enjoyment.

A new enemy to the rice planters has made itself known; the caterpillar, resembling that which has proved so destructive to cotton of late years, having made its appearance in large numbers in nearly all the Savanah river plantations, where it is making havoc of the rice crops.

Officers on duty at West Point, where there are a number of Gatling guns, say that the prevalent impression concerning their delicacy and liability to get out of order is untrue; that they are easily managed, simply constructed and good for much service.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the difficulty about getting abstracts of title has not diminished the volume of real estate sales in that city nearly as much as was expected. It has reason to believe that the abstract question is in a fair way for being satisfactorily settled within a week or two.

A movement is on foot in San Francisco to introduce the Mongolian tongues into the public schools of that city. The reason urged is the growing importance of the trade with China and Japan, and the commercial utility of Chinese and Japanese to a city so well situated to monopolize the traffic of those countries.

Be careful: Nearly 3,000,000 letters went to the dead letter office last year. Four hundred thousand of them had no stamps and 3,000 had no address. They contained $92,000 in cash, $3,000,000 in drafts and checks, and 3,000,026 photographs.

Eastern shoe dealers who are returning home from the South and West, where they have been to look after their trade and solicit orders, give favorable accounts of the condition of the trade and the prospect of a fair demand for goods.

Cushions in the street cars of New York have been abolished by a police regulation. No longer will the ruminating and contemplative croton bug wander along the person of the passenger, the lum of the insinuating flea will be forever silenced, and this speculative small-pox will no more secrete itself in the recesses of the plush.

Five persons out of a family of seven, in Tennessee, recently died from eating fish that had been feeding upon caterpillars. It is also stated that a child of three years ate one of the caterpillars and died in three hours. This recital carries its own caution.

Four ambitious Iowa youths recently made arrangements for a voyage to Cuba in a skiff, by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf. Three of them backed out before starting, while the fourth had hardly got ten miles down stream when he had a severe attack of wanting to go home and gave over his high emprise.

THE London *Times*, free trade, comparing he number of representatives now sent to the House of Representatives by the several States in the Union with those they sent at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, observes that the direct political power of several of the Southern States is now reduced to the lowest point, and they can only hope for influence by uniting to hold the balance between adverse parties. For instance, it argues, should the agricultural West stand in opposition to the manufacturing Central and New England States on the question of free trade, the South, whose interests are also against protection, might play a considerable part. The *Times* forgets that the West itself is rapidly becoming a manufacturing as well as an agricultural region, and therefore protectionist in a corresponding degree. The same remark is true of the South. Everywhere our people are learning the value of diversified industry. The free trade hopes of the *Times* will hardly be realized during the present century.

IT would seem, after all, that General Butler is not so all-powerful among the fishing interests of New England as has been generally supposed. It will be remembered that his violent and persistent opposition to the treaty of Washington was based on the grounds that it did great injustice to these interests. But now comes the principle fishery organization of Massachusetts, with resolutions approving of the fishery clauses in the treaty and expressing the hope that they may go into effect. It is probable that the fishermen of New England understand their true interests quite as well as their professed champion, and the country will be glad to know that the wide-spread discontent which General Butler has so often dwelt upon, has had little existence outside of his own imagination.

SEVERAL hundred of the leading citizens and firms of Philadelphia have signed a request to Gen. Henry H. Bingham to permit his name to be presented to the electors for the office of Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of that city. The list is headed by Jay Cook & Co. Gen. H. has signified his willingness to do so.

PERSONAL.

The hundreds of thousands of Joseph Jefferson's admirers will rejoice to hear that the terrible calamity which threatened him (that of total blindness) has, thanks to the skill of the oculist, been averted. An operation was performed last Thursday with entire success. There is now every probability that he and those who love him will be spared the great calamity which threatened them in his impending blindness.

The passage of the Senate bill in the House, for the relief of Sarah S. Stafford, daughter of a naval officer of the revolutionary war, which occurred a few hours before adjournment, was quite sensational and exceptional to the ordinary run of legislative incidents. She has been prosecuting her claim for over twenty-five years and has now passed her three-score years and ten. The claim is for meritorious services rendered by her father. She was in a fever of anxiety as the bill came from the upper to the lower branch, but as the vote was put *viva voce* she recognized a majority and, without waiting for the Speaker's decision, she arose smiling through her tears, bowed her thanks to the members and moved her handkerchief with true naval enthusiasm. The demonstration this awakened drowned the few noes that were uttered and the bill was declared passed.

Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at the Italian Court, is now sufficiently recovered from his long and painful illness to try the effects of a change of air. He left Rome recently with the intention of making a short stay at Florence.

A number of Western papers are urging Vice President Colfax for a place in President Grant's Cabinet during his second term.

Miss Margaret Buchanan, of the Chicago *Post*, had a very warm reception and a flattering success at her Detroit *debut*, and her friends are urging her to take the platform as a professional lecturer. Each of the Detroit papers had a column report.

Where can be found recorded a nobler case of self-sacrifice than this? A colored fisherman named Young was crossing the Mississippi at Helena one stormy night recently with his young child with him in the boat. When in the middle of the river the water began to dash over the sides of the low punt, and it was evident that the craft would sink in a moment unless relieved of some of its load. Putting his child securely in the middle of the craft, the father jumped into the river, was washed away and drowned. A party from the bank went to the rescue and recovered the boat and child, but the man was never seen afterwards.

Some time ago we mentioned that Horace Greeley had sent General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, a bunch of Chappaqua asparagus. The recipient, it is now said, is about to commence proceedings against the giver for "consequential damages," arising from injuries to his digestive organs thereby.

Sydney Smith Haldeman Dickens, fifth son of the late eminent novelist, and a lieutenant in the English navy, which he entered as a sub-lieutenant in 1857, died on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Malta, on the 2d of May, while on his way home from Bombay.

What the Weak Need.

Why do the debilitated and feeble dread the summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What these weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at this season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest, of all vegetable tonics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Thousands of men of business, mechanics and professional men, break down partially or wholly, under their summer labors, simply because they have neglected to reinforce the powers of nature in this way. To persons who use the celebrated invigorant and corrective regularly in hot weather, the exhaustion which excessive heat is apt to produce under other circumstances is unknown. They are not troubled with nausea, their appetites are good, the digestion excellent, and their habit of body all that can be desired. This for twenty years has been the uniform testimony of all who have taken the Bitters as a summer tonic and alternative. Its efficacy is due to the care and scrupulous fidelity to the teachings of experimental science, with which its medicinal ingredients have been culled from the vegetable kingdom, the admirable proportions in which they are combined and the unequalled purity of its stimulative basis.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, 1872.

Below we give tabulated statement of the condition of the National Banks of Pittsburgh at the close of business hours on Monday, June 10.

With a capital and deposit line of eighteen millions, the loan account is up to sixteen millions. By comparison with the last statement, on April 19th, we find the proportion of loans to capital and deposits to be less than at that date.

The deposits have increased in the aggregate $1,483,000. The increase is most marked in the First National, which seems to distance all competitors, their line now being over two millions of dollars and over eight hundred thous. and more than the Exchange, which comes second on the list. The most marked increase besides the above, being, over one hundred thousand dollars in each case, is in the Citizen's, Tradesmen's and Farmer's. The earnings account moves up handsomely, notwithstanding large dividends have been paid in the interim.

The total reserve is $4,882,093, a large increase over the last statement, and largely above the twenty-five per cent. required by law. On the whole the statement is a favorable one, reflecting credit on the management, indicating a healthy and comfortable condition of the money market.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Due from Reserve Agents.	Due from other Banks.	Total Reserve.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Clearings.
First National	$ 600,000	$ 1,750,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ 500,000	$ 200,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 450,000	$ 2,206,654	$ 1,809,853
Second National	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Third National	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Fourth National	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Fifth National	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sixth National	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Seventh National	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Citizens'	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Tradesmen's	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Farmers'	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Exchange	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Iron City	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
People's	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Mechanics'	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Union	500,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	600,000	450,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Total	$ 9,000,000	$ 16,050,000	$ 1,800,000	$ 1,800,000	$ 5,400,000	$ 1,800,000	$ 10,800,000	$ 8,100,000	$ 19,806,654	$ 19,609,853

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¼	120¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 6s	113	113
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	114½	114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Union Pacific Railroad	104
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	114½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 15, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	114	113⅝	113¾	113¾
Canton	39	39	39¼	39	39	39
Western Union Tel	75¾	76	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Quicksilver	26	26	26	26	26	26
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	97	97	97	97	97	97
Wells Fargo Express	74	74	74	74	74	74
American Express	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
United States Express	97	97	97	97	97	97
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	19	19	19	19	19	19
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Illinois Central	136	136	136	136	136	136
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwest	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do. preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	54	54	54	54	54	54
Do. preferred	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Alton	45	45	45	45	45	45
Chicago and Alton, pref.					115	
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	125	125	125	125	125	125
Boston						
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the various prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	93¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¼
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	United Cos of N. J.	120
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	39¾	Reading	62

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 15.—There is a little more inquiry for Foreign, but the market is without any marked change. Manufacturers only buy as their actual wants compel, and with the high views of the farmers throughout the West, &c., for Domestic wool, trade is much restricted. There has been some inquiry for Cape and Aboda, medium, unwashed and French grades, to go to Canada, in bond, and some 500 bales of the former were taken; of the latter, the quantity sold we did not learn. The stock of Buenos Ayres skins is now very light, and with none to arrive, prices of good ones are firm; stock about 1,500 bales. The sales are 5,500 lbs at 60c; 15,000 do Aboda at 60a62c; 2,000 do Cape 63c; 35,000 do Mediterranean, 70,000 do Cape, 50,000 do carpet, and 40,000 do Buenos on private terms, and 50 bales Buenos Ayres sheep skins at 30a Hc. Very little domestic has come forward as yet. Farmers are holding their fleeces at about 60a65c, and show no disposition to give way even at these high figures. Very few transactions have taken place, as dealers' views are considerably below the ruling figures. Scoured pulled wools have been in better demand since our last at about 75a75c. Western fleece are quoted at 47a50c for unwashed, 65c for washed and 70a75c for tub do. Texas, part unwashed, at 46a55c; 11,000 lbs scoured California sold at 80c; 4,000 lbs do, not scoured, at 50c; washed delaine, 60c; 5,000 lbs California lambs, seedy, 26@30c; 32 Lake, 55c; 10,000 lbs mixed Ohio, 45c; 18,000 lbs do, not scoured, at 30a32c; washed do, 75c; 10,000 lbs medium do, 75c; 5,000 lbs fine, 75@80c; 5,000 lbs combing fleece, 87½@90c; 3,000 lbs No 1 pulled, 52½a55c; 30,000 lbs unwashed, 62½a65c; 6,000 lbs extra do, 67½c; 10,000 lbs extra fine do, 75@77½c; 5,000 lbs medium Jersey, 75c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 15.—There has been nothing doing and prices are weak and unsettled. Sales of 45,000 lbs combing unwashed at 46c; 20,000 lbs medium course do at 55c; 10,000 lbs choice tub at 60c; 7,000 lbs Ohio fleece, new, at 70c; 3,000 lbs medium Ohio at 75c; 4,000 lbs washed Ohio combing do at 86c; 20,000 lbs No 1 clothing pulled at 56c; 11,500 lbs unwashed fleece in lots, quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fair sheep, fine unwashed, 48a50c; do medium unwashed, 55a57½c; do combing unwashed 60a65c; do fine washed, 70a73c; do medium washed 75a80c; X and XX, 77½a80c; medium, 65a67½c; fine washed combing; washed combing and delaine medium and choice, 80a82½c; do very coarse 76c; unwashed combing and delaine medium grades, 70a72½c; fine unwashed delaine, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western, washed fine, 80a82½c; do medium grades, 75a77½c; unwashed medium and coarse 65a67½c; do fine 46a50c; do dark and inferior *do*ne; choice tub-washed *do*ne; good 75a76c.—*North American.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—*Wheat* firm; No. 1 Spring at $1 09 at 10 Wheat dull; No 1 at 86; No 2 $1 42. Oats dull and declined to 35c. Corn firm; No 3 mixed 46c. *Rye* firm; No 1 76c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall 56c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 15.—Wheat dull and lower; extra $1 26; No 1 $1@$1 24; No 2 $1 42. Corn dull and lower at 52c. Oats dull and lower at 39c for mixed, and 42a43 for white.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

REMARKS.—With the single exception of refined sugars the market shows little or no change in prices. Refined sugars, as will be seen below, have advanced ¼c all round. The grain is still in an unsettled condition, and correct quotations are difficult to arrive at. There is a wide difference of opinion among dealers in wheat. Some contend that the late "growing weather" has so improved the prospect for an average harvest that the prices will rule lower. On the other hand, it is claimed that the rains came too late, and that the wheat will be light all over the country, which, if true, will have the effect of keeping prices at the present "notch" if not higher. We incline to accept the former theory. Flour is held very firmly at quotations. Butter is still plenty and dull sale. Business during the Week was moderately active. Eggs are firmer. The vegetable market is fully supplied. Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4@4½c; refined, 5@5½ cent., 6@6½c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3@3½c; P. P., 10c; pearls, 12c @ lb.

APPLES—The receipts are light, being only 26 bbls. Prices range from $3 to $5 @ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair to prime 65a70c @ gallon; choice 75c.

BUTTER—The market is still overstocked; good, packed will not bring over 10a12c @ lb; choice roll 14a15c. Receipts 43 packages.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at base 5c.

BRANS—There is a good local demand. We note sales at $2 75a3 00@ 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote the Banner Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ @ lb cans per doz $3 00; 5 lb do $20 00; 10 lb do $40.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The recent advance in hams is well maintained. There is an active demand, and large sales are made at the following figures: Sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6c; plain sides 9½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¼a11½c; dried beef 17½c; mess pork $14 50; lard in tierce 9½c; in U tin 10¼c; do kegs 10½c. Receipts, bacon tierces 31c.

CHEESE—Receipts 199 boxes. We quote: Dairy at 11a12c; Factory 13a14c; Goshen 14a14½c. There is a fair demand.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams sage @ lb; clear sides 6a6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½a5c @ lb; country lard 7½a8c @ lb as per quality.

CANNED GOODS—Round lots of standard brands are held at 190a200c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—The market is steady, with a good demand for Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, with sales at 2 00@2 75@ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $5 50@5 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $5 00 a5 50@ 00 @ case; tomatoes, $2 00@2 50@ 00; corn, $5 00 a6 00@ 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES.—In yesterday's issue we took occasion to say that refined sugars had all the premonitory symptoms of a sharp advance. To-day we chronicle the fact of the advance having taken place. It was brought about by three causes: First, refined sugars were comparatively too low when compared with raw. Second, the demand was large and increasing; and, third, that the refiner's hands have all joined in the general strike now going on in New York, and elsewhere. The advanced established is one-half cent. Our merchants here, however, only advance their sales quarter cent, and are preferring to give their customers an opportunity to get at low prices. Business continues good. Below will be found the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 20a20½c; prime 20a20½c; good 20a20c; fair 19c; Java 28c; prime roasted coffee, in 1 lb packages, 26c; loose 23c; mixed 23a26c.

Refined Sugars—Standard Hards, 13¼c; A coffee, 12c; B 11¾c; Extra C, 11¼c; yellow and dark C 11¼c @ lb. These quotations are for straight brands.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9¾c; choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime 10½c; Muscovado, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 choice 55c; common 55a55c.

Teas—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Kangoon, 8@8½c; Patna, 8@8½c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 36c; cloves, 42c; nutmegs @ 90c.

EGGS—The market is anything but active. Sales reported at 16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 75a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40@60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 550 bbls. This market presents no new features. Millers and buyers are still apart in their views, the former firm, and the latter taking just what they need for present use. We continue to quote as follows: Spring @ wheat $8 50@ 9 00@ 25 per bbl; winter wheat $9 50@ 75a10 00.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts since our last:

Wheat, sacks	205	Barley, sacks	510
Rye, sacks	134	Corn, sacks	629
Oats, sacks	2,171		

As stated above the market is in an unsettled condition, and is extremely difficult to give correct quotations. We quote red winter wheat at $2 90; white $1 95 per bushel. Oats—Receipts heavy; market dull and drooping; white is held at 56c; mixed 48c per bushel. Corn—market very dull; we have no reports of a sale of car lot prime yellow at 67c. Rye—the market is weaker and sales have been made at 96c a $1 00 @ bushel.

HAY—The supply is large and the market dull. We note sales of baled on the wharf and from depot $23a23a25 @ ton.

HORSE—Sales at 65a70c @ lb for 75c.

HIDES—The demand is fair at former quotations—2½a2½c.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62a65c for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 @ ton; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 75a1 80.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 75a80c @ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show a slight change, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PIG IRON—Large sales at 85@6, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92a93 @ gallon.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

June 13.—Not much has been done in iron the past week. Holders are disposed to be firm and there is no material change in prices.

The most of the furnaces in the Hanging Rock region are working very acceptably to their managers and with as good quality of product as ever before.

Grant Furnace had the misfortune of having her hearth cave in last week and she is stopped now to renew it in, but expects to be prepared in its operation in a few weeks.

Olive has had an additional hot blast this season with the most complete success, and is now producing first quality iron in abundance.

The Rolling Mill is putting in a number of new furnaces, and will increase their production fifty per cent.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

June 15.—The demand for Scotch pig is light, and the market weak. Some three cargoes, recent arrivals, are going in bond. Consumers refuse to accept the low prices offered. We note sales of 100 tons Glengarnock on private terms; holders now ask $49a50 for this brand. We quote Eglinton at $48 cash, and Gartsherrie at $50 cash. Of the latter brand, the last lot, only 75 tons, having been taken on terms not transpired: 1,000 tons sold on Thursday at $48 cash, and 800 tons lots Gartsherrie here at $52. American continues very firm, with an upward tendency; 200 tons No 1 soft sold at $52, and holders are now asking as high as $53. No 2 is also firm at $51@54, and Gray Forge $47a48 at furnace, and $50@51 here, but we understand there is none offering even at these figures; 200 tons Hudson River gray forge sold on private terms. There is little more inquiry for nails, but no transactions to any extent have yet been made; we quote new Englishes $7a7½, and surprises, and 10 penny at $7 cash; 3,000 kegs 20 do old do $49 gold, sixty days, and 160 do assorted bridge and D. H. on private terms; we quote old Bessemer at $45@46 cash. Contracts for the manufacturer's steel rails for delivery next year, on a basis of $110 gold, subject to any fluctuations in the duty; new American are quiet at $58@60 at the mills. Scrap is quiet, but a little firmer; we hear of no sales; we quote $52a53 for iron rail. Refined iron continues in moderate request and steady at our quotations. —*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 15.—Pig iron continues dull. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $49a50; No. 2 at $48; Grey Forge at 46a47; Scotch pig at $45, and mottled at $45a45 @ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $62 @ ton, and nails at $5 65 @ keg.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

June 15.—The market for pig iron is dull, but sales having been made ahead of a considerable quantity prices are firm, and we continue to quote as follows: For anthracite—No. 1 $59; No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48 per ton, and for Scotch $58@59 for Eglinton, and $55 for Gartsherrie per ton ex ship. Charcoal Forge we quote at $55@6 per ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*American.*

CINCINNATI.

June 17.—Pig Iron—The market throughout the week has been quiet. There has been some inquiry for forge irons. Transactions, however, were not large, buyers anticipating lower prices.

Foundry irons still continue in light supply. The quantity for sale to meet current wants is limited, as the larger portion of the arrivals are required to fill contracts for castings made last month.

Carefully selected grades of car-wheel irons are in demand. There is but little inquiry for brands of irregular quality.

We revise quotations as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$51 00a2 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	48 00a49 00
Hanging Rock, Forge	47 00a48 00
Tennessee, No 1	00 00a50 00
Tennessee, Forge	47 00a48 00
Alabama, No 1	51 00a52 00
Missouri, No 1	51 00a52 00
Missouri, No 2	48 00a49 00
Iron Mountain No 1	55 00a56 00
Irondale No 1	55 00a56 00

(All four months.)

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock car-wheel	$58 00a62 00
Missouri car-wheel	55 00a60 00
Red river car-wheel	61 00a66 00
Tennessee car-wheel	60 00a65 00
Alabama car-wheel	55 00a60 00
Bloomery	47 00a50 00
Lawrence	00 00a60 00
Bibb	00 00a60 00
Shelby	00 00a60 00
Manitou	00 00a60 00
Hecla	00 00a62 00
McKee	00 00a65 00
Etna	00 00a68 00

(All four months.)

STONECOAL.

Missouri, No 1 per ton	$50 00a51 00
Missouri, Forge	47 00a48 00
Union, No 1	48 00a49 00
Ohio, Forge	45 00a47 00

(All four months.)

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 13.—The market remains firm. Advices from the growing sections of this State represent the aphis having appeared in numerous localities, which about 60 bales 1871's at 60a75c; and 100 bales 1870's at 25a50c.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	925
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	718
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	27,335
Total receipts for same period in 1870	54,510
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,136
Total exports since September 1, 1871	4,125
Total exports for the week	125
Total imports since September 1, 1871	4,667

Hop Prospects.—The reports which come to us from reliable sources from different counties, comprising the hop district of this State, are not encouraging for a good crop. The reports are most discouraging from Franklin county, where the vine has been to a great extent destroyed by the "louse." The growth of vine has been very rapid the past ten day, yet about every letter says: "Expect less hops than last year."—*Corporation Journal.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Dry goods—Business light and no changes of consequence have taken place in domestics since the reduction of Calvin's bleached sheetings. The wholesale warehousing of foreign woolen manufactured goods and other classes coming under the action of the new tariff bill still continues, but the quantity of these arriving is very light and lessening. In furs trade is opening with Alaska stocks and high prices; mink and muskrat sell at an advance of 25 per cent, as compared with last year's Leipsic prices and Alaska seal of the best kind is even proportionately more advanced in value.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 17, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, June 10	634	....	9,907
Tuesday, June 11	4,743	....	3,522
Wednesday, June 12	4,406	....	2,395
Thursday, June 13	4,572	310	559
Friday, June 14	4,446	....	4,092
Saturday, June 15	3,498	295	4,061
Total for week	20,999	605	18,536
Since January 1	445,518	25,035	207,440
To June 18, 1871	466,517	31,040	226,035
Same time 1871	452,417	42,268	201,489
Same time 1870	455,933	75,642	202,846
Same time 1869	349,038	43,692	144,944
Same time 1868	593,861	61,138	185,022

BUSINESS.

We thought that the week ending on the eighth was one of the dullest we have experienced for a long time, and supposed that the bottom had been reached, but such was not the case. The week ending on the fifteenth was even duller than the previous one, and oil can be obtained at still lower figures, crude being ¾c lower here, and 15c per barrel lower at Parkers. The rise in the Allegheny has brought a large amount of the raw material in barges to the landing. Several lots have been disposed of at 10c; refined is also dull. The week's decline being from ¾ to ⅝c per gallon for spot and June.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	28,507	20,999

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to June 15, 1872	466,517
Same time 1871	452,417
Same time 1870	455,933
Same time 1869	349,038
Same time 1868	593,861
Same time 1867	664,188
Same time 1866	598,676
Same time 1865	150,352

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	761	605
Allegheny Valley Railroad	17,571	18,586
Total	18,332	19,200

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to June 15th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	43,692	75,642	42,268	31,040
Allegheny Valley R.R.	144,944	202,846	201,489	226,035
Total	188,296	278,488	243,707	257,075

Saturday.

As usual on Saturday, the market was devoid of animation; buyers were not inclined to operate to any extent. The market closed firm at the following: Spot 16c; June 16c; Parker's $3 per bbl.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market firm, with an advance of ¼c on early deliveries. We quote for the eastern markets: Spot 22¼c; June 22¾c; July 23c; August 23¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was weaker. The rise in the Ohio will rapidly increase the receipts. This fact has caused buyers to hold of. We quote nominally city brands at $1 80a1 85; country brands $1 70a1 75.

TITUSVILLE, June 15.—The *Courier* says: The market was stronger to-day, spot advancing all around. On the upper road $4 00 was bid freely, with sales at $4 05. On the lower road the price for spot ruled at $4. At Oil City $4 12½ was bid—asking $4 15. The market closed firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls upper road, buyer first six mos.; 4 12½ 1,000 bbls upper road, spot, 4 05 1,000 bbls upper road, spot, third quarter 4 02½ 1,000 bbls lower road, spot 4 00 500 bbls lower road, spot 4 00 500 bbls Oil City, spot 4 12½ 500 bbls Oil City, b. d. 4 05

NEW YORK, June 15.—Crude in bulk is offered at easier prices, and a few lots have been sold out. The bids are slow and there is an unsettled feeling. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls at 22½c. For refined there is a very quiet market, yet there is a firm tone to the stock offering at quotations, but no disposition to make concessions. We quote at 22¾a23c. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls, S. O. all the year, at 22½c. Philadelphia delivery—yesterday's figures are asked, but the demand is very light, unquotable and more or less nominal; refined 22¾c for June.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Market steady; S. W. 22¼c asked; crude 15½c; cases 28c; sales unchanged. Futures: July 22¾c.

BOSTON, June 15.—Market steady with more demand at $3 90a4 00.

OIL CITY, June 15.—Market firm and advancing; refined, spot, 22½c; June 22¾c; July 23c; August 23¾c. Crude, spot 4 07½.

TITUSVILLE, June 15.—Market quiet; spot $4 00 a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 15.—Market firm at $4 00 a4 05 in bulk.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—Refined 23c; crude in bulk 15¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 15.—Market quiet; at $4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	288
B B Duncan	Crystal Oil Works	208
Hutchinson & B	Standard Oil Works	856
Hasbrook Bros	Standard Oil Works	642
Fisher B os	Fairview Oil Works	456
J Hoskisson	Standard Oil Works	503
Fisher & H	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Wm Steward	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
Thomas King	American Oil Works	264
T P Miller	Kier's Oil Works	234
Owner	Excelsior Oil Works	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,358	Crystal Oil Works	208
Fairview Oil Works	503	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
American Oil Works	240	Kier's Oil Works	234
Excelsior Oil Works	240	River	5,174
Total			9,172

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 14, 1872.

John Spear & co, 106 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Warring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls to Warring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 575 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 100 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 304 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 1,045 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total, 2,780

COFFEE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 15.—Our market for Brazil has been quiet since our last, so far as the sales from first hands are concerned, but our dealers and jobbers have sold freely to supply the growing demand from consumers at the west. The small business from first hands is accounted for, mainly by the extreme firmness of holders of our reduced stock, who, as a rule, are not in the market at all except at a still further advance in values, and offer their stocks very sparingly at any prices. The armament vessel Nashville and steamer Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, May 24, was at St. Thomas 13th inst., with but 1,700 bags, took fire in the hold, supposed from spontaneous combustion, but the strength in the ideas of importers and all other holders, so that at the moment there is scarcely anything to be had at our quotations. Contracts for future delivery are also firmer, though anything offered at the late market rates is readily taken up. We quote, as before, Rio, gold, in bond:

Ordinary cargoes	16 @16¾c
Fair cargoes	17¼@17½c
Good cargoes	18¾@18¾c
Prime cargoes	19 @19¼c

On a credit of 60 to 90 days. The sales here are 3,426 bags Rio per Minatlo, sold middle May, 1,000 bags sold and taken from the stock; 2,400 do per South America, and 1,200 do, a bargain, per Axel, the latter at 18¾c gold, in bond. The Rio telegrams, printed below, speak for themselves. From the outports we only hear of 2,000 bags Rio per Senorita at Baltimore, at 18a18¼c gold, in bond, showing a strong market and full prices.

STOCK OF BRAZIL COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES AT LATEST DATES.

	Bags.
New York	85,649
*Hampton Roads	8,356
Baltimore	14,249
New Orleans	
Charleston	9,248
Total	117,602

*Waiting orders.

In Java there has been a movement here, with sales of 17,292 mats per Cyclone, 142,000 do, in a jobbing way, within our range, and 1,450 bags government at 19a20c gold in bond. In West India descriptions there is a steady business going forward for consumption, the market being well-supported and even a little higher than at the date of our last report. We notice 2,500 bags Savanilla, 1,500 bbls and 500 bags Jamaica, 500 bags native Ceylon, 2,003 do Maracaibo per Gerent, and 4,926 do per W. A. Henry and Marie and Sophie, on terms not transpired. Also, at Baltimore, from Laguayra, brings 4,257 bags, about all of this description here.

WRIGHT & CO.'S TEL

THE VERY LATEST.

RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

A Mob of Strikers Charged Upon by the Police and Dispersed—Several of the Leaders Disabled.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At six o'clock last evening Matheson & Wincher's sugar refiners, in Jersey City, struck for an advance of wages, demanding $2 50 instead of $1 75 a day. The proprietors anticipated trouble, and a dispatch was sent to police headquarters. Chief McWilliams and a squad of thirty men started for the place of meeting. When they arrived the ringleaders of the mob were endeavoring to incite the crowd to take summary measures and tear the office down. With some trouble the mob was forced into Bergen street. In front of a liquor store they made a stand, refusing to move further. The police were ordered to charge, but the mob withstood the shock, and for several minutes appeared to have the best of it. The police then drew their revolvers, and the crowd arose with a yell. Before the fire, whereon the crowd broke and took refuge in the houses on the street and in a steel factory. After the street was cleared several of the mob were found disabled having been struck down by the policemen's batons. Officer Eaton was knocked down by a blow on the head from a lung starter, which it is feared may result in concussion of the brain. For half an hour after all was generally the men assembled in crowds on the street corners, but they gradually disappeared, and shortly before eight o'clock the police were withdrawn. Johnson, one of the disabled rioters, is believed to be the man who struck officer Eaton.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1872.

RECALL OF MINISTER SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles has gone to Madrid to present his letters of recall to the Spanish government, but no successor will be appointed until the several matters in controversy, including the liberation of Dr. Houard, have been adjusted. The Spanish government has yet failed to be convinced that Houard is an American citizen, but may release him in accordance with the request of our government.

FURTHER FROM ENGLAND ABOUT TREATY MATTERS.

Letters from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated in May, claim that he has been able to show, upon the testimony of Beverly Johnson, corroborated by extracts cited by Secretary Fish, that for the first seven years of the discussion up to 1869, none but direct claims were known as Alabama claims, and that the indirect losses were first claimed by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from the discussion. The English minister further states that upon the full case to be presented on the part of the British government, giving reports of the committees appointed by the Boards of Trade and Admiralty, and the lists of the claims contained in Volume V. Y. of the appendix to the case of the United States. The principles on which their reports are founded, are conclusive and are deducible from the following assumptions or propositions: First, that on the one hand there exists no ground for awarding vindictive damages. Secondly, that on the other hand the liability of a belligerent to compensate for a given loss is established, such compensation is to be estimated in accordance with the well recognized principle of *restitutio in integrum*. Subject, however, to these considerations as to claims capable of being of too remote, contingent or speculative a character, which, being common to the jurisprudence of all civilized nations, are also recognized in international law, and therefore seem to these committees applicable to the present position.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UPPER AIR CURRENTS.

Observer Sergeant Schaeffer, of the Signal Service, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to make a balloon ascension from Boston on the fourth proximo, for the purpose of scientific observation of the upper air currents. The ascension is to be the first of a series inaugurated by the War Department as signal office for the solution of questions in relation to aerial currents. Sergeant Schaeffer is supplied with a complete set of instruments, and will make a formal report of the results of his observations.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

The steamship City of Brussels arrived this morning with the British Grenadier Guards band, Dan Godfrey, leader, *en route* to the Boston Jubilee. Also arrived, the steamers City of Bristol and Oceanic, from Liverpool.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN ERIE.

Considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday as to the precise merits of the rumored movements of the Erie Railway Board of Directors. It is stated, not on very good authority, however, that General Dix is to be removed from the presidency, and General McClellan appointed to the position. As the latter is now President of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, it is claimed that he cannot accept the Presidency of Erie.

THE STRIKES.

The bakers are thoroughly organized preparatory to a strike for twelve hours instead of sixteen. The furriers have formed a protective league and have struck for an advance for work. They notify employers if this scale is not adopted by Wednesday next, they will strike. A number of pump-makers and moulders struck in this city and Brooklyn for ten and slate roofers there strike to-morrow. Nearly all the iron works men in Brooklyn are on strike.

FATAL FALL.

Justin McNamara and wife, sleeping on the roof of a four-story house on Delancy street last night, fell to the street and were fatally injured.

The War Situation in Mexico.

MATAMOROS, June 14.—Governor Canales, of Tamaulipas, who has heretofore abstained from taking any part in this war, has directed the National Guard to be organized along the whole frontier of the State, and Gregerio De Losata is organizing the force, which is expected to be soon ready to take the field. It is understood that Governor Canales, who has vacated his office temporarily, will take command in the interest of the Government and operate against the revolutionists. General Ogazon occupies Camargo and Mier, north, and Col. Revelles holds Saltillo, south of Monterey, where Gen. Trevino appears to remain inactive since the recent battle in the vicinity with his force, which is known to have suffered almost as severe losses as those of the Government under Gen. Corrello. This city and the adjacent country are quiet. Business partly suspended.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, June 15.—A steamer arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande to-day with 375 troops, money and supplies. She left for this city, which are being disembarked. Another steamer is reported coming with 600 men for Gen. Ceballos. To-day's telegrams from Camargo confirm the defection of the revolutionists under Gen. Pedro Martinez at Cunalve by Gen. Achoa, and that the insurgents had lost nearly all their horses and were dispersed through the mountains. On the arrival of the troops expected on the steamer reported coming, Gen. Ceballos will be in a condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only point of importance north of Sierra Madre now held by the rebels.

Notes from the Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Prussian band arrived this morning. The public reception will take place to-morrow morning, when the English band is expected. The Coliseum is completed and ready for the grand opening of the international festival this evening. The hotels, boarding houses and private quarters are rapidly filling with visitors. An international peace meeting was held in Music Hall to-night. The exercises were inaugurated by prayer and a musical festival which opens to-morrow. An immense audience was present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The locomotive of an express train on the Erie Railway due at Buffalo at 11:30 Saturday night, exploded its boiler fifteen miles from Hornersville, instantly killing the fireman, fatally injuring the engineer, and slightly injuring John D. Robinson, who was riding on the engine, and a lady passenger.

The water in White Lake, Sullivan county, receded several feet the past three days, and is still rapidly sinking. The lake is on the mountain top, and has probably found a subterranean outlet.

Wm. J. McCracken, aged eighty years, one of the oldest pioneers of Western Wisconsin, died at Milwaukee yesterday.

The enforcement of the Territorial law against the sale of beer, ice cream, cigars, &c., on the Sabbath is creating excitement at Salt Lake. The Mormon authorities have withdrawn license to keep open houses last Sunday.

Early Eason, convicted of the murder of Ed. Lisle, has been sentenced to be hung on the 2d of August next, at Memphis. Charles Clinton, who murdered his wife, will be hung three at the same time. Wm. Merriweather will be hung next Friday, unless pardoned by the Governor.

Twenty persons were bitten by a supposed mad dog in Louisville Saturday night.

The tannery of Robert Duncan, at Princeton, Indiana, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss $50,000.

The floor of a church at La Grange, Ky., yesterday gave way under a congregation assembled to attend funeral services. There was fearful excitement and confusion. Several were hurt, but nobody killed.

Leon Tyler was fatally stabbed in St. Louis Sunday morning by J. Schumaker, the result of a quarrel in a brothel.

Over ten thousand people attended the Saengerfest picnic at St. Louis yesterday. It was a grand success.

Mr. Sumner's Position.

The position of Senator Sumner, as defined by himself, during a conversation with a correspondent, is this: That under no circumstances will he support the re-election of President Grant; that if the Baltimore Convention indorses Greeley he will take no active part in politics, but will be a quiet spectator and enjoy the good things said on both sides; if, however, the Convention should place in nomination such a man as Charles Francis Adams, and adopt a platform acceptable to the Anti-Greeley Liberals, then he (Sumner) will probably consider it a patriotic duty to sustain and support such a ticket. Mr. Sumner says he will be very much surprised if Schurz does not support Mr Greeley in the event of his being indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, no matter how objectionable Mr. Greeley is.

CITY MATTERS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Savings Banks and Taxes—Liabilities of Saving Institutions Under the Revenue Laws—The United States vs. the Dollar Savings Bank.

There are in the United States one hundred and thirteen Savings Banks, without capital stock, that declare no dividends, but receive and invest money for the exclusive benefit of their depositors, paying interest on the deposits. These institutions have accumulated from their earnings, and unclaimed deposits, large surplus or contingent funds, some of them amounting to millions of dollars. From 1864, when the first internal revenue law was passed, up to the present time, the liability of these banks to taxation on their surplus funds has been a disputed question. At the instance of Bowery Savings bank of New York, Commissioner Rawlins heard lengthy arguments from some of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, and decided that the banks were *not* liable. Subsequently Commissioner Douglass affirmed that decision. The question was again argued before Acting Commissioner Douglass and he decided that the banks were liable. Under this decision Assessor Errett, of this city, assessed the tax on the surplus funds of the Dollar Savings Bank. The officers of the bank refused to pay, and the claim was placed in the hands of United States Attorney Swoope for collection. After he had instituted the suits General Pleasanton was appointed Commissioner. He, after another argument, over-ruled the decision of Commissioner Douglass and instructed Mr. Swoope to discontinue the suits against the Dollar Savings Bank. Mr. Swoope refused to do so, unless the order came from the Attorney General, to whom he protested against the discontinuance, upon the ground that all these banks were clearly liable to the tax. The Attorney General declined to order the suits stopped, and instructed Mr. Swoope to proceed and obtain a judicial determination of the question.

During the present term of the Circuit Court the case was tried, the jury rendering a special verdict. The argument on the legal question was made by Mr. Swoope for the government, and Robert Robb, Esq., for the bank. On Saturday Judge McKennan delivered the opinion, which we print below. Under this decision the government will receive the tax from all these banks on their surplus funds since 1864, which will amount to several millions of dollars. It was a test case, and is the first judicial decision of the question that has been so embarrassing to the Revenue Department:

MCKENNAN, Circuit J.

The special verdict returned by the jury in this case finds that the defendant "is a banking institution, chartered by the laws of Pennsylvania, without stockholders or capital stock, and during the business hereby receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of its depositors;" and it presents, the question, whether the undistributed earnings of such an institution, which were placed semi-annually to the credit of a fund to be called surplus, are chargeable for the security of its depositors, is subject to taxation.

The solution of this question is furnished by the 9th section of the act of Congress of July 14, 1866, 14 Stat. at Large, vol. 14, page 135, by which the 120th section of the act of June 30, 1867, is repealed, and it is enacted, "that there shall be levied and collected a tax of five per centum on all dividends made, or money thereafter declared due, wherever and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders, or depositors of joint stock companies, including non residents, whether citizens or aliens, as part of the earnings, profits or gains of such *Bank, Trust Company, Savings Institution*, and of any Fire, Marine, Life, or Inland insurance Company, either stock or mutual, under whatever name or style known or called, in the United States or Territories, whether specially incorporated or existing under general laws, *and on all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds.*"

It needs no argument to prove that the corporation defendant falls within the description of the institutions upon which a tax is imposed by this section. Although it is found to be a Banking institution, yet it is perhaps more accurately described in the verdict by its functions as a savings institution. But as the corporate name indicates, to whichever of these classes it may be assigned, it is clearly embraced in the category of taxable subjects. Upon such institutions a two-fold tax is imposed—first, upon dividends declared and payable to stockholders or depositors out of their earnings, and, second, upon their earnings in excess of the dividend profits, whether held as an undistributed sum or added to their surplus or contingent funds. By a proviso to this sub-section, however, it is declared that "the amount of semi-annual interest allowed or paid to the depositors in savings banks or savings institutions" shall not be considered as dividends. This and the other undistributed sums made or added during the year to the contingent funds of these institutions liable to the tax, and, even if the meaning of the proviso be that part of the sub-section was at all doubtful, clearly indicates the intention of Congress to subject to taxation all the annual earnings of such institutions, except that portion of them which is allowed to depositors as interest on their deposits.

Having a contingent fund, made up of surplus undistributed earnings, the defendant, by the express terms of the act, is liable to the tax of five per cent. imposed by it upon the semi-annual increment of such fund. Nor does it affect the question, that this fund is held as an authorized security for depositors; the act makes its liability to taxation to depend upon the fact that it is the accumulation of surplus earnings, and not upon the purpose for which these earnings are withheld from semi-annual distribution.

It is not denied that this is the effect of the section above quoted, taken by itself; but it is contended that it must be considered in connection with another part of the section (14 Stat. at Large 136), amending the 110th section of the act of 1866, and that the proviso thereto the fund in question is exempted from the tax claimed. That proviso is as follows: "Provided, that this section shall not apply to associations which are taxed under and by virtue of the Act" to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," nor to the savings associations or companies known as Provident Institutions, Savings Banks, Savings Funds, or Savings Institutions, having no capital stock and carrying no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company *shall be exempt from the tax on bank deposits, and from the income on securities of the United States, on all deposits less than five hundred dollars made to the name of any one person*, and the returns required to be made by such Provident Institutions and Savings Banks, after the 1st day of July, 1866, and on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "In the body of the sub section a monthly tax of one-twenty fourth of one per centum, equal to one per centum per annum is imposed upon the average amounts of deposits subject to draft, with any person, bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and it is very plain that to this tax alone do they refer in the proviso now under consideration, for the general terms of the enactment all persons engaged in banking are subjected to this tax upon deposits. The bank is exempted from so much of the deposits with a special class of institutions as may be invested in Government securities, or as do not exceed $300, in the name of any one person, no doubt on account of the beneficial character of such investments, as a compensation to depositors of limited means.

The question in this controversy is imposed upon *earnings*, and, in the case of Savings Institutions, only upon so much of them as may remain after deducting allowances to depositors as interest upon their deposits. Recognizing again the meritorious objects and operation of such institutions, the Act establishes a provincial adjustment of the tax, by which the stipulated gains of the depositors are not altogether taxed. But because the same considerate liberality induced a partial exemption of deposits from taxation, it does not follow that the proviso which secures it is to be extended to the entire fund to which it is appropriated, or the context which it expressly qualifies. By no latitude of implication can this be done, where both the subject and the rate of taxation to which it is sought to apply the proviso are different from those to which it expressly relates. In the one case the tax is imposed upon surplus earnings, and at the rate of five per cent. In the other upon deposits, and at the rate of one half of one per centum. Now the proviso exempts from the latter tax deposits with institutions named, which are invested in certain securities, and are of limited amount in the names of single individuals. It refers exclusively to this tax, and restricts its imposition as stated, but has no necessary relation to any other tax imposed by the act. It cannot, therefore, by implication, be made more comprehensive than its terms import, or be extended beyond the scope, within which both its reason and its subject confine it.

But it is urged that, as "Provident Institutions"—to which it is alleged the corporation defendant belongs—are named in the proviso and not in the section imposing the tax, the former terms are excluded from the imposition of its tax. Whether a distinct class of institutions is thus described, or whether they are generically the same as the others named in the proviso, is altogether immaterial. If they are not banks or savings institutions their earnings are not taxable. But, as before mentioned, the defendant here is properly found to be a savings institution, and, as such expressly designated in the act, its surplus earnings are subject to taxation.

The United States, therefore, entitled to judgment for the amount of tax in arrear.

Upon this sum interest is claimed, but I do not think it should be allowed. The verdict does not find, in the verdict, it has been orally agreed by the counsel, that the defendant was not responsible for the default, but that its refusal to pay the tax claimed was induced by the inconsistent action and the conflicting opinions of the Internal Revenue Department as to its liability, and its reasonable desire, therefore, to have this judicially determined. Under such circumstances interest ought not to be exacted. But beside this a specific penalty is imposed for default in the payment of the tax, which is, therefore, the exclusive measure of accountability beyond the amount of the tax itself. For this a separate action is pending, and the liability of the defendant must be limited to the amount of tax in arrear.

It is, therefore, ordered that judgment be entered on the verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $5,256.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Several hundred people went to the Academy of Music Saturday afternoon, expecting that a matinee would be given by Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, and were greatly disappointed to find the doors closed. At the performance in the evening there was an impromptu concert, one of the best performances of the week was furnished for their entertainment.

The troupe commence their second week to-night, and an entire change of programme, including a splendid burlesque opera, new songs, jokes, dances, etc., will be given.

Varieties Theater.

A half dozen or more new stars will appear at the Varieties this evening, in addition to all the old favorites, including the Female Minstrels. First-class and evening, at 50 Sc Fifth avenue theater.

Royal cdco Japanese.

Mitchell's Royal Yeddo Japanese troupe is announced to appear at the Pittsburgh Opera House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings this week; Their names are as unpronounceable as those of their fellow-countrymen who have visited us, and we suppose they will perform as difficult and asto nishing feats.

Duprez & Benedict.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrels are billed for a week at the Pittsburgh Opera House, commencing July 1st. This is a first-class organization, and has always enjoyed the public favor on former visits.

Fatal Accidents on the South Side.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, a small child, stepson of Jacob Eng, was run over by a car on the Citizens Passenger Railway in Birmingham borough, and so seriously injured that death resulted in a short time. The child had wandered from his home a couple of squares until he came to the crossing of the railway with that of the coal track leading to Jones & Laughlins's mill, when a one-horse car of the Ormsby company was passing by. Suddenly the driver felt that it had run over an obstruction, and upon halting and making an examination he discovered that the jolt had been caused by running over the little fellow. As soon as possible he was taken home, and there an examination showed that one of his arms had been nearly ground from its body and one leg completely crushed off. A physician was summoned, but could do nothing for the child, who died soon after.

On Saturday morning Adam Hier, a painter, who was engaged at work painting the front of the Post-office on Carson street, Birmingham, fell from the ladder, his head striking the pavement, fracturing his skull. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he expired. No inquests were held.

ROBERT BARRETT made information on Saturday before Alderman Shore against George Allen for larceny as bailee, alleging that the accused took a ladder belonging to him, and when asked to return it refused. Hearing this evening.

The wife of Joseph Hudson, of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, recently gave birth to triplets—two boysand a girl—and died within a few hours thereafter. The children are doing well.

THE STACKS MURDER.

The Defaulting Witness—He Returns to the City and Gives Bail in $2,000.

Reference has already been made to the fact that a material witness for the prosecution in the case of Bender, tried for the murder of John Stacks, had left the city, and could no where be found. It was generally supposed that he had gone to New York, and the inference was strong that inducements of some kind had been held out to him. The party alluded to is a young man named Joseph Phillips, until recently connected with the Opera House billiard room, and who, according to his own statement, saw the whole affray, excepting the fatal blow. The counsel understood him to say in his first statement, that he saw the man in his shirt sleeves strike the blow, but since his return he says he did not see the blow struck, as his view was obstructed by a carriage at that moment. Phillips left just before the trial, and returned on Friday morning. He engaged counsel (J. S. Ferguson) and appeared before the Court on Saturday afternoon. Here he detailed fully his movements, stating that he left for Philadelphia and New York, in company with his aunt, Mrs. Henry S. Brown, of 112 Washington street; that he did not know the case would come up for trial before his return, and that he received no information concerning it during his absence. He said he did not think he was an important witness in the case. He was asked by the Court to state what he knew about the murder, and gave the following statement:

On the night of the murder I was going to my home on Second avenue; stopped at my room door and heard a noise of loud talking at Bender's saloon; looked over and saw two men coming out of the door, one in his shirt sleeves and the other in full dress; went over and saw the man in his shirt sleeves with his hand on the other man's shoulder. there was no appearance of blows being used; the man in full dress pulled to one side and walked down street; the man in his shirt sleeves then turned around to the saloon door and pulled it open and called some inside to "come on;" he then went into the saloon and in a moment afterward the two came out together; I thought the one in his shirt sleeves had *something* to Act About; they turned down Smithfield street after the other man, not running but walking pretty fast; they passed from my sight behind a carriage; then heard blows struck like a man getting struck on the body; in about a minute afterward three came walking back from the place to the saloon; three had gone down, and I supposed they were the same ones that passed down; there was a man passed across the street at Diamond alley at the time I was at the latter place, and he must have been near Fourth avenue; I did not see the blow struck; I got a fair relating to Phillips which is in the paper is what I object to.

Examined by Mr. Swoope—The man that first came out of the saloon walked very fast down the street; I said blows were struck, not a blow.

Mr Swoope—Didn't I tell you that you were a very important and material witness?

I don't remember it, sir.

Before these then proceed to show who witness is.

The Court—We do not think that necessary.

An argument in relation to the introduction of testimony as to Mr. Phillips' character was here entered into, but the counsel deemed it unnecessary.

Mr. Stephen D. Foster, of Greensburg, was in the city on Saturday.

The paving of Forty-sixth street has been completed.

The East Liberty valley was extensively inhabited yesterday.

Yesterday there was held an extensive German picnic in the North Side.

The curb stones for Twenty-seventh street are being placed in position.

Fifth avenue, from the "Oakland Bend" to Point Breeze, is in a wretched condition for driving.

The Sunday schools are making ample preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July.

Mr. Edwin Dodd, jr., has resigned the superintendency of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road.

STEUBENVILLE is going to uniform its police after the style of our "boys in blue"—runewood mace, tassels, *et cetera*.

LETTERS for John J. Pettit & Co. and John Mathers, of this city, are held for postage in the Wheeling postoffice.

REV. DR. NESBIT, of this city, assisted in the dedicatory services of the new M. E. Church, Irondale, near Steubenville, yesterday.

THERE will be examination week at the Pennsylvania Female College. The annual sermon was preached in Shady Side Church last evening.

THE Buffalo regatta, which comes off on the Fourth of July, is just now absorbing the attention of our amateur and professional boating fraternity.

THOMAS BURNS takes in Claremont for twenty days, on account of a disorderly invitation from Major Blackmore.

Carriages and Wagons.

Workman & Davis,
Open and Top Buggies
Workman & Davis,
Pony Phaetons.
Workman & Davis,
Pony Phaetons.
Workman & Davis,
Six Passenger Carriages.
Workman & Davis,
Jump seat Carriages.
Workman & Davis,
Wagons.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial
Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.
Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Ladies' New Styles.
Entirely new lasting button boots, at prices most astonishing; the largest and most elegant assortment ever shown in the city, at less cost than any other house, selling from $2 50 to $4 50. Call and see them, at No. 28 Fifth avenue. W. G. Hoover, successor to W. P. Clapp & Co.

Sozodont.
Flashing in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coralline
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike, the back and front
Yes, by using Sozodont
May beauty's mouth be garnished!
MTh

Silver Plated Ware.
Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Diamond Carriage Works.
Immense quantities of carriage work is being turned out by Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co. The proprietors of these works have recently filled an order received from one of our sewing machine agents for a number of sewing machine wagons to the infinite satisfaction of the buyer, and the wagons called forth the admiration of all who have seen them. The firm manufacture every kind of vehicle from a six passenger coach to single man jagger wagon, and their work is turned out with an universal degree of satisfaction. If you want anything in their line leave your order at Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny City.

Those Needing Furniture
Of any kind will find one of the largest and finest assortments west of the mountains at the warerooms of Wm. Haslett & Co., Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing. The extensive building occupied by this firm is filled with sets of parlor, dining room, chamber and hall furniture, of the latest fashion, which is sold both at wholesale and retail on the very lowest terms. From our observations at this house during a recent visit, we should very much like to know what class of people are possessed or as favorable inducements are offered by any other furniture establishment in the city.

100 Wood Street
Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

The Boston One Price House.
Our readers will find no difficulty in obtaining at this house, No. 95 Smithfield street, such articles of clothing as they may desire that will fit perfectly, appear elegant and fashionable and prove serviceable and satisfactory in every fashion. Besides all this they can purchase whatever they want at New York and Boston wholesale prices, with which no other dealers in this city can compete. In order that all may have the benefit of these low prices, we state that this store is a branch of one of the largest clothing houses in the country, and a little reflection on this fact will make it clear to every one why the Boston One Price Clothing Establishment of the Boston one price clothing house, is able to undersell all his competitors.

Ever Increasing.
The many superior points of merit combined in the Lamb Sewing Machine, have contributed to give it a reputation and a popularity second to no machine represented in this city. This popularity is ever increasing at a rapid rate, and is evidenced by the widespread area which our people are making on Mr. Kenner, the agent, for the Keystone. This circumstance may be explained on the ground that the people are awake to the simple improvements over older machines to be found in this the latest and best that has yet made its appearance. Its claims are well worthy the careful consideration of all who contemplate buying a sewing machine, and such are invited to call at No. 24 Fifth avenue, second floor.

DIED.

CONROY—On Saturday evening, June 15, JOSEPH C., son of C. and Kate Conroy, aged 2 years 2 months.

Funeral will take place from the corner of Old avenue and High street THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $35. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth avenue.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware in large or small quantities. Orders at Works near Cutter Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, CABBAGE,
BEANS, GREEN PEAS,
CUCUMBERS,
ONIONS, &c., &c.
Receiving the above daily from the South and Southern markets.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and
AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

CHOICE CIGARS—A FRESH INVOICE of "Heralds," Conchas and Londres, a new Key West brand; also "Fra Diavolo," Concha Princesses, Pride of the Havana Cigars just received and for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.]

A DRY SUNDAY.

Unsuccessful Seekers After the Seductive Beverages.

The tavern keepers were well aware, from previous information, that Mayor Blackmore had determined to use his every effort to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday. His Honor "toed the mark" yesterday. On the day previous, in fact for several days before, he had instructed his police on the subject, and warned them to return to him every known violator of the law. As Mr. Blackmore has the sympathy and good will of his police, they determined to strictly obey his instructions. As a consequence the day drove distributed themselves in localities well known to back and side door callers on Sunday. As another consequence, the tavern keepers, aware of the presence of the "blue coats," or perhaps from a sense of justice, locked themselves up in their establishments and denied admittance to their most personal friends. Even those who indulged in the luxury of a "rig," and visited the suburbs, found to their astonishment that even the old and well known resorts were shut up, and their appeal for beverages were answered by some in vague terms, while the majority were as dumb as shell oysters. The nymph at the Postoffice could not have replied more succinctly to an appeal for beer than did the proprietors of well-known back door resorts in our city yesterday. The thirsty, after knocking in vain at the mysterious obstructions to certain doors in back alleys, betook themselves to the outer districts. The Point Breeze House, at the junction of Penn and Fifth avenues, was the grand central point. Not less than two hundred vehicles, with at least twice as many occupants, brought up here, but they found that even here the dryness of the rule did not equal the dryness of the establishment. So it was, as far as our reporters could think, throughout the entire East Liberty valley; and no doubt the residents hereof duly rejoiced.

His Honor, Mayor Blackmore, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts on this occasion, and it is not doubted that the majority of the people, both those in the city and those in the suburbs, will feel duly grateful if His Honor only continues the good work so successfully inaugurated.

Encampment G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic propose to hold an encampment at Gettysburg on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of July next. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all soldiers and sailors, whether members of the G. A. R. or not. The committee announce that they have arranged with the hotels at the Springs for the accommodation of visitors at the rate of two dollars per day or seventy-five cents per meal. The railroad fare from Pittsburgh to Gettysburg and return is $16 20, excursion rates. Arrangements have been made to have the train stop at Hanover Junction, for the accommodation of visitors.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Japs are coming again.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S are *en route* this way.

THE yard of new City Hall is being paved.

SUNDAY tavern keepers had a holiday yesterday.

REV. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Greensburg, was in the city on Saturday.

THE paving of Forty-sixth street has been completed.

THE East Liberty valley was extensively inhabited yesterday.

YESTERDAY there was held an extensive German picnic in the North Side.

THE curb stones for Twenty-seventh street are being placed in position.

FIFTH avenue, from the "Oakland Bend" to Point Breeze, is in a wretched condition for driving.

THE Sunday schools are making ample preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July.

MR. EDWIN DODD, jr., has resigned the superintendency of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road.

STEUBENVILLE is going to uniform its police after the style of our "boys in blue"—runewood mace, tassels, *et cetera*.

LETTERS for John J. Pettit & Co. and John Mathers, of this city, are held for postage in the Wheeling postoffice.

REV. DR. NESBIT, of this city, assisted in the dedicatory services of the new M. E. Church, Irondale, near Steubenville, yesterday.

THERE will be examination week at the Pennsylvania Female College. The annual sermon was preached in Shady Side Church last evening.

THE Buffalo regatta, which comes off on the Fourth of July, is just now absorbing the attention of our amateur and professional boating fraternity.

THOMAS BURNS takes in Claremont for twenty days, on account of a disorderly invitation from Major Blackmore.

Episcopal Church Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Last Day's Proceedings.

This Convention, which has been in session at Erie, brought its business to an end on Friday evening. At the morning session a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. White, Rev. Henry Purdon, Rev. R. S. Smith, Messrs. B. B. Vincent, J. H. Shoenberger, and J. M. Howe were appointed to confer with the committees appointed by the Diocese of Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania, for the purpose of arranging such preliminaries and considering and recommending such action as they may deem necessary at the next session of the General Council of the three Dioceses now within the limits of this Commonwealth, the committee to report at the next annual convention.

The committee appointed to consider the complaints of delinquent parishes, reported through their chairman, recommending the exoneration of the rector, Andrew Stewart, and assessment of $400; of Christ Church of $98, and McConnellsville Church of $74. Report accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Malcolm Hay, it was

Resolved, That the assessments for the years 1867 and 1868, now remaining unpaid, are hereby discharged. Adopted.

The following is the result of the election: Superintendent of the General Sunday School Society—Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, Dr. Brooke, Dr. White, Dean Smith, Laymen—Messrs. T. M. Howe, Malcolm Hay, W. C. Kelso, Josiah Kings.

Board of Trustees—Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger, W. M. Semple, James Bowen, Hill Burgwin, Rev. Dr. H. Hill, Alfred Howell, J. P. Henderson, Reuben Miller.

Standing Committee—Revs. John Scarborough, T. Crumpton, R. F. Brooke, Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin, T. M. Howe.

The remainder of the Official Board is unchanged.

The report of the Committee on the admission of the Church of the Good Shepherd was unanimously received.

The Committee reported in favor of admitting the Church. Mr. Hill Burgwin moved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

Mr. R. L. Golden objected to the sixth article of the charter of the Church of the Good Shepherd, on account of restricting the vote for vestry to communicants. The article referred to read as follows:

The vestry of the church shall consist of seven laymen, communicants of the church and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, within the limits of the parish; they shall continue in office for one year, and until others be chosen, and the election of said vestry shall be made every year on Easter Monday, by the communicants of the church, whose names shall appear as such on the parish books. Provided that in case of failure to elect a vestry on that day, the corporation shall not on that account be dissolved, but the election may be held on some other day in such a manner as the by-laws may prescribe, and any vacancy in the vestry shall be filled by the remaining members.

Mr. Golden moved to amend the resolution offered to the Committee, by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in admitting to union the Church of the Good Shepherd, this Convention does not commend that principle contained in the above section of the charter, to wit: of confining the franchise of the membership to adult communicants.

Mr. Golden characterized the section as unlawful and unchurchly, and stated that no court in the State would uphold it otherwise than illegal. He should a question arise with regard to the control of church property in charge of such vestry.

The Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd explained that near'y all who had anything to do with the church were communicants, and therefore he wished the church admitted to the union, and the question as to qualification of members to register upon equals. He had a separate vestry from this, and having an opportunity to dispose of their valuable machinery to a Cincinnati firm, they stopped the machinery with the parties here and sold. A little more conciliation and a less penurious disposition manifested by some, would have secured for the city one of the best iron mills in the country. As a Pittsburgh man said yesterday, *it was half a million dollars that dropped through our fingers.* A Rector is now over it is not necessary to lament, but grin and bear it and learn wisdom from sad experience.

Mr. Burgwin desired them to withdraw the charter, as he considered the action of the Convention an infringement of the church, a censure upon its members.

Rev. Dr. C. Parker hoped the Convention would not permit the withdrawal of the charter, and suggested that the sense of the Convention admitting the church be extended by a rising vote. All but the members rose to sustain this view.

At the afternoon session it was moved and adopted that the next annual convention meet on the second Wednesday of June, 1873, at Trinity church, Pittsburgh.

The Bishop delivered a brief address, and after prayers and benediction, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

State Medical Society.

The annual meeting of the State Medical Society was held at Franklin on Wednesday last. One hundred members were present. Dr. Crawford, of Lycoming, acted as President, and Dr. B. Gillett, of Venango, and Dr. De La Cassett, of Mercer, as Secretaries. We give the following extracts from the proceedings, which seem of chief importance:

Dr. Curwen, of Harrisburg, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Society be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in favor of the erection of a hospital for the insane for the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forest, Cameron and Clarion, and urge upon them the urgent necessity of such an institution.

Passed unanimously, and Drs Ross, of Clarion, Stewart, of Crawford, and Varnum, of Crawford, appointed to carry out the object of the resolution.

A report was adopted covering the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, providing that in future it shall be the duty of the assessors of the various wards, boroughs and townships to return each year to the Commissioners of the county the number of births, marriages and deaths. The proposed act also provides certain compensation to the assessor for performing this duty. Among the officers for the ensuing year are the following. President: Dr. A. M. Long, Grand Island county; Vice Presidents, R. Crawford, Venango; J. T. Ray, Crawford; Corresponding Secretary: Dr. Samuel M. Hyndman, Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary, Dr. Wm. Atkinson, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Dr. S. B. Ritcher, Cumberland; Treasurer, L. S. Bodies, Philadelphia. The time and place for the next annual meeting of the society was fixed for the second Wednesday in June, 1873, at Carlisle.

Fatal Accident.

David Davis, who was so seriously injured on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Mansfield, on Friday evening, died yesterday. It is stated that a coal train was following a freight train, and was only a short distance behind it; deceased, who was a brakeman on the coal train, was riding on the "pilot" of the engine. Suddenly the freight train stopped, in such a manner as to indicate the existence of some stand on the track in front of it. The coal train could not be checked in time to prevent a collision. Davis saw his danger, and endeavored to get out of the way, but was unable to save himself. He was caught between the pilot and the bumper of the rear freight car, and met with the injuries resulting as stated. The freight train was thrown forward by the concussion, and the unfortunate man was dropped upon the track, but